THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 24. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

Letter from the Man Who Drew the "Elephant"—Mr. Lee Says He Wants to Sell the Property—How He Received the News—A Remarkable Instance of Conjugal Affection—Some of the Humors of the Drawing, Etc.

Mr. Lee's Letter.

At our earnest solicitation the letter which appears below was handed to us for publication. It was written by Mr. Lee, the fortunate drawer of the Crosby Opera House, to a friend in Chicago the day after the intelligence reached him that he had won the valuable property. The letter will greatly interest a multitude of readers, who, quite naturally, are curious to learn all about the person who was the successful competitor in the late drawing, and who reveals, unconsciously, in his letters, so much of contagious good nature and of character, such admirable self-possession and calmness in the hour of surprising prosperity, which would have proved bewildering to many, and more than all such superiority of devotion to his invalid wife, that the seductions of his flattering possession could not draw him from her side. The letter was manifestly intended for the eye of his friend alone by Mr. Lee. But he must remember that the "man who drew the Opera House" is already a piece of public property, and if he considers that his admirably written letter will gratify thousands, and present to most of them the only picture of himself that they will ever see, he will excuse us for giving it to the public without his knowledge or consent. We need only add that Mr. Lee is a gentleman who, by his intelligence and personal worth, commands the highest respect and friendly confidence of a circle of acquaintances in Chicago whose regard it is an honor to enjoy:—

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, Ill., January 22, 1867.—Dear Daniel:—I was very much astonished last evening, at about 7 o'clock, by the sudden appearance of two men making their appearance in our bed-room, where I sat reading by the side of my wife's bed, with the sudden announcement that I had drawn the Opera-house in Chicago. I don't think that I was at all excited by the report. I had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Burroughs, one of the men; the other, from Waterloo, was an entire stranger. The only document they brought was a copy of the *Republican* of the 22d instant, which had so many accounts of the matter that I hardly dared believe any of them. However, I bore the congratulations of my new friends with commendable fortitude, and dismissed them with suitable acknowledgments.

After the lapse of half an hour, I was the recipient of sundry calls from neighbors and friends in the village, all highly excited. The report had flown like lightning, and the whole neighborhood was in an uproar. I bore a hand at receiving the company, answered their numerous questions with as much dignity as I could assume, and in a state of semi-unconsciousness of what it all meant, started off to commune with Frank on the curious appearance of things.

I had been there but a few minutes when halloo was made, at the door, for Mr. Lee, "Is Mr. Lee here?" Well, I went to the door and acknowledged that I was that person, and went at him with the question of "What do *you* want?" "Why," said the poor frozen fellow, "I have a despatch for you, from Belleville. You have drawn the Opera House." I received the document, and, after asking Sally the privilege of reading it by the light of the lamp, I read as follows:—

A. H. LEE Prairie du Rocher, Ill.
Crosby's Opera House yours. Hold your ticket.
(signed) J. B. CHAMBERLAIN.

I mentally returned thanks to my new friend Chamberlain and returned home considerably perplexed, and not yet fully conscious of the reason of my being in the hands of so many new friends, who all seemed to have so strong a desire to show me attention. But a happy thought struck me. I will look at my ticket and see if there really is anything in it. Well, Daniel, when I found it, there the figures stood as plain as day, 58 600, and no mistake. In the meantime Joe and Ma had got hold of the matter, and, to my unbounded astonishment, they received it at once as a fact. I had undressed myself for it was growing late, and was sitting in my long-tailed night shirt, discussing the events of the evening, when a thundering knock at the door announced that all was not over yet. Ma went to the door, and quickly returned with the intelligence that "a man" wanted to see me, and that, he said, I had drawn "Crosby's Opera House." "The devil!" said I. "I wish they had to swallow the Opera House" after dressing myself, went down to receive this new messenger. He bowed to me, I thought, as though I was a man of property, and in suitable style delivered his credentials. I looked careful y over a very well-written letter of six lines, and delivered such information as induced me to believe that the lucky holder of 58,600 was actually about to become a man of property sure enough, for this letter came from Messrs. Pettes & Beathe, "sent," as they say, by instructions of Mr. Crosby himself.

I found this last messenger pretty well informed about the matter, and after seeing him eat a hearty supper, and arrive at that condition when people generally are confidential and good natured, I took him aside and asked him "Is it were a fact, and no mistake?" He gave me the most solemn assurance that there was no mistake about it, and that "Joan Meyer, of somewhere, Randolph street, Chicago, was a humbug."

Very well, Daniel, as I am really the possessor of ticket No. 58 600, I suppose the Opera House belongs to me, and I just say to you that it is for sale. I suppose somebody wants to buy it, and I have to ask you to sell it for me. It is impossible for me to leave my wife in her present condition, or I would go up to you at once. I must wait till she gets better, whether I get the Opera House or not. She is very ill, indeed, but I think her symptoms are favorable for improvement.

At all events, write to me on receipt of this.

Your friend and brother, A. H. LEE.

The Chicago Clubs.

The following list of Clubs embraces a majority of those formed in Chicago, but does not include all. It may be interesting to peruse them:—

Chamber of Commerce, Dead Broke, Sculper's Revenge, Board of Trade, Ne Plus Ultra, Plus Ugly, Big Gun, Lower Strata, Bloody Tub, Dernier Ressort, Big Thing, Kiss Me Quick, Upper Crust, General Sheridan, General Grant, Filter No. 1, Filter No. 2, Filter, No. 3, Dead Beat, Charter Oak, Good Luck, Stumptail Deadhead, Old Persimmons, Last Day, Last Hour, Last Minute, Last Second, Big Thunder, Insurance, Modest Club, Pinch 'em Tight, Petition, Kiss Me Quick, Bob Ridley, Medea, D. Buell, 1, 2, and 3 Dead Shot Pork Packers, Lucky Club, Unlucky Club, Short Club, Rejected Lovers', Accepted Lovers', Bona Fide, Navy Red Left, Bottom Dollar, Forlorn Hope, Merchants', Gopher Club, Slow But Sure, No Grade, Poor Men's High Fly, Arctic, Boston, Impromptu, Bona Fide Venture, Ne Plus Ultra, Albert Mose, James Mills, Poor But Honest, Dave Dicks 1, Dave Dicks 2, Pilgrim Stranger, Ristori 1, Ristori 2, Bully Boy, Ladies' Friend, Veni, Vidi, Vici, Last Ditch, Parepa, Wolcott's, Bedford, Bohemian Club.

Humors of the Drawing.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

The leading question among all classes of people, just now, is not "Who struck Billy Patterson?" but "Who drew the Opera House?" If any one of the many thousands of disappointed ticket-holders could receive a dollar for every time this question has been asked during the past twenty-four hours, he would probably be as well off, pecuniarily, as the holder of ticket No. 58,600. But the question is more easily asked than answered. All sorts of rumors have been and are still in circulation relative to the "lucky man," but as yet it does not seem to be positively known who is to have the Opera House, though it is very generally believed to be Mr. A. H. Lee, of Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois.

One man in this city met with a narrow escape from sudden affluence. He held ticket No. 58 601, and consequently came within just one of being the owner of the Opera House. We understand that he is deeply chagrined over his hair-breadth escape, and feels much poorer now than prior to the drawing!

A few days ago a gentleman went to the office of the Art Association to purchase a ticket. Looking over a lot of tickets to make a selection, he picked up No. 58,600—the "lucky" ticket—examined it, reflected a moment, and decided not to take that number, but another one instead. Thus did he, also, narrowly escape notoriety and the Opera House.

Last evening a gentleman who was a ticket-holder in the enterprise, on returning home, was met by his "better half" with the inquiry—"Did you draw anything?" "Yes," was the reply, "I drew a picture." "Indeed!" said the animated wife; "what was it?" "Why, I took my pencil and paper, and drew the picture of a horse!"

The Pork Packers' Club is in luck. It drew a prize—"A Rocky Coast"—valued at $15, which is to be divided among five hundred ticket-holders. We congratulate each member of the Club on being the possessor of one five-hundredth part of fifteen dollars!

Mr. Kinsley, of the Opera House Restaurant, who held a large number of tickets, is said to have drawn three prizes, but what they are we cannot state.

We learn that Stephen H. Gale, Esq., held two hundred tickets, and drew nothing.

The "reportorial club" of the *Times* office drew "The Knitting Girl." "What will they do with it?"

The Elephant.

The man who drew the Chicago Opera House, says the Lancaster *Express*, may probably find himself in the same unhappy condition as the man who won the elephant. The prize, as it now stands, is a gain or profit for the year 1867, and will be subject to the United States income tax, which is upon sums between $600 and $5000 at the rate of five per cent; above $50,000, ten per cent.

Assuming the value of the Opera House to be $600,000, as averred in the distribution scheme, the tax to the United States upon this gain will be $61,660. Add to that ten per cent. on $30,000, the reported value of the rents for a year, and this lucky fellow will have to put his wits to work to raise $64 000, as a taxation upon his good fortune for the first year. Now, to a poor man, the effort to raise this sum will be a considerable strain, and puzzle his financial abilities greatly. Should he be compelled to sell his prize to raise the money, his income tax may not be so great, but all that he gains in that way will be nothing to the depreciation in value consequent upon a forced sale. He may not be able to get more than $300,000 for his property, and then there will be a loss so serious as to make many weep.

The Crosby Lottery—End of the Affair.

CHICAGO, January 27.—A. H. Lee, the winner of the Opera House, arrived at this city yesterday, and last evening sold the Opera House to Mr. Crosby for $200,000. The following is an exact statement of Mr. Crosby's balance sheet:—U. H. Crosby, creditor by 210 000 tickets, at $5, $1,050,000; debtor to 30,000 tickets not sold, $150,000; to advertising, $150 000; to printing, $75,000; to engravings, $100,000; to commissions, $45,000; to printing and travelling, $30,000; paid Mr. Lee $200 000. Total debt, $750 000; profit, $300,000. Value of Opera House, $350,000. Total profit on the undertaking, $650 000.

THE TRAGEDY AT AUBURN, MAINE.

Arrest of a Frenchman on Suspicion of Being the Murderer of the Two Old Ladies.

BOSTON, January 26.—Intelligence from Auburn, Me., says that a Frenchman was arrested at New Gloucester, Me., on Thursday evening, by Officer Pease, of Mechanics' Hall, who is believed to be the murderer of the two old women at Auburn last week. The evidence is of a circumstantial nature, but points strongly to the accused as the guilty man.

The principal circumstances are these:—On the day after the murder a man called at a house in West Minot street, about six miles from the scene of the murder, and asked for supper. The woman of the house noticed that his shirt bosom and wristbands were bloody, and that there were spots of blood on portions of his pantaloons and clothing. This man, at the time of his arrest, had the bosom of his shirt torn out, and his wristbands were gone, and the lining of his coat had also been removed. He had on a soft felt hat, which bore the marks of having been scraped with a knife, as if to remove stains. Spots which the physician declared to be blood were found on his clothing. He gives a clear account of his whereabouts except during the time between Wednesday night and Thursday morning, when the murder was committed, and admits having called at Libby's house, in West Auburn, about half a mile from the residence of the murdered women, about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mr. Libby saw the person who thus called moving off in the direction of the scene of the murder. Another circumstance is the fact that tracks about the house after the murder showed that some person had been there who wore a boot without a heel. The prisoner has such a boot, and it fits the tracks mentioned. The supposed murderer is a small man, about four feet ten inches in height, and about forty years old. He says he came from Montreal, and that he has been working at woodchopping for various parties in Maine this winter, but does not give their names. He is represented as a man of very vicious appearance.

Longitude by the Atlantic Cable.

A writer in the Boston *Traveller* furnishes the following information:—

The difference of longitude between England and America has hitherto rested upon the chronometric expeditions instituted by the Coast Survey during the years 1849-51 and 1855. Fifty chronometers were transported between Liverpool, England, and Cambridge, Mass., three times in each direction across the Atlantic. The probable error of the result by these expeditions was nineteen-hundredths of a second. The value thus obtained, though for all practical purposes sufficiently precise, is not so for the necessities of astronomical science in its present refined state. When, therefore, the success of the cable provided telegraphic transatlantic connection with England, parties of the Coast Survey were formed under the direction of Dr. B. A. Gould, to take advantage of this means of obtaining a value more precise than that furnished by the chronometric expeditions, allusions to which have been made.

The peculiarities in the methods and apparatus employed in working the cable, render the process of determining longitude by its means different in many respects from that by the land telegraph lines. New obstacles, which made success exceedingly doubtful, were to be surmounted, and new sources of error eliminated. But, thanks to the genius, experience, and perseverance of Dr. Gould, these have been overcome, and results of remarkable precision elicited. The probable error of the resulting longitude is about four hundredths of a second. Perhaps it will give the reader a clearer idea of the nicety implied in this, by stating that a distance of about nineteen hundred miles has been measured, and that the measure is not probably more than forty feet from the truth.

The time required for a signal to pass through the cable has been discovered with still greater precision to be thirty-one hundredths of a second, which is probably not in error by one hundredth of a second.

This is equivalent to a velocity of six thousand and twenty miles a second, and is notably less than the velocity of the electric fluid upon land lines, which numerous observations have shown to average sixteen thousand miles in a second.

It should be a matter of national pride that Americans have obtained the precedence in a work of such importance. This importance will perhaps be more popularly appreciated from the fact that this longitude determination was fully determined upon, and partially prepared for, by the English, and seriously contemplated by the French, when Americans, with characteristic vivacity, stepped in and bore away the prize.

Is it Chance or Science?—The Supreme Court of Missouri is at present trying to decide, upon a writ of error, whether the game of "pool," well known to billiard players, is a game of "chance" or "science." Games of chance being prohibited in that Commonwealth, and a saloon-keeper being indicted for playing the game of "pool," he wants to get out of his trouble by proving it a game of "science," a question which this Court is about to decide.

SURRATT ON BOARD THE "SWATARA."

Bringing Surratt to Washington—His Appearance—A Flying Visit to Rome—Off to Egypt—Up the Nile—Visit to Cairo—Climbing the Pyramids—A Social Smoke with the Viceroy of Egypt—A Hefty Meerschaum—Visiting the Bulrushes Where Moses was Found.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SWATARA, VILLA FRANCA, FRANCE, January 6, 1867.—We arrived here last evening, having been gone just twenty-seven days, and having run more than three thousand miles in that time, all for the benefit of the United States, to wit:—The capture of Surratt, whom we have now on board, having found him, as you are probably already aware, at Alexandria, in Egypt. To-morrow we commence coaling ship, and to-morrow night or next morning we shall "up anchor for home," having received orders from the Admiral, who is now here, to carry the prisoner directly to Washington.

I had a splendid time in Rome, though I could only stay there two days. I went around as fast as I could, and saw just as much as it was possible to see in that length of time, but I cannot begin to describe all I saw there, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, the Coliseum, Pantheon, Vatican, etc. We had expected to have a good time there, but that Surratt business spoiled it all. As soon as our Commander had consulted with our Minister, we had to hurry right back to Civita Vecchia, and sail immediately for Malta, where we arrived about the middle of the forenoon of my birth-day, and left about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, not finding Surratt there.

We arrived at Alexandria on the 20th, and found Surratt in a local prison, having been captured by our Consul-General, Mr. Hale. We got in in the evening, and the next morning had the gentleman aboard and in single iron. He is a very fine-looking man, and does not seem the scoundrel he is. We keep very strict guard over him, but he makes no disturbance whatever, and takes things very coolly. He was in the Papal Guards at Rome, and still wears that uniform, a Zouave dress of grey. Nobody is allowed to hold any conversation with the prisoner, and he makes no attempt to talk himself.

I was lucky enough to get a chance to go to Cairo, while we were at Alexandria. A whole party of us went with Mr. Hale, the Viceroy furnished us passes over the road, a very material item, $8 each way. We were there three days, and I think they were the most interesting ones of my life. We went to the Pyramids the first day, making the journey on donkeys. I went to the top of Cheops, the largest of them, and afterwards went into the chambers inside. I can not begin to describe these stupendous monuments, and therefore will not make the attempt.

The second day we visited the Citadel, the Great Mosque of Mehemet Ali (the finest in the Orient), and then through the Bazaars. The third day we went to the Island or Rhoda in the Nile, where Moses was found, and afterwards were presented to the Viceroy of Egypt, Ismael Pasha, at his palace. I wish you could have seen us (all eight of us) sitting on the divans of crimson silk, each with a "hookah," about six feet long, in his mouth, smoking away with all the gravity of Turks. I wish I had the pipe I smoked there. I should say that any of them was worth at least $400 or $500 from the amount of diamonds and other precious stones about the mouth pieces. After being presented, we went to the palace of Shubra, outside the city, and afterwards to the Nile, to visit a party of six American ladies and gentlemen (Bostonians) who had invited us to call on them on board their boat, in which they were going up to the ruins of Thebes, and other places, as far as the first cataract. I would like to write you a long account of my Oriental trip, but have not the time at present. From Alexandria we went to Port Mahon, but remained there only two days as we found orders to leave for Villa Franca. Staid long enough to coal ship, and were in quarantine the whole time, so that no one had a chance to go to town, which was about three miles from the quarantine ground. I was much disappointed, for I had my letter of introduction to the British Consul, Mr. Hargrave, all ready, and would have made all the inquiries I could. No one was allowed on board, and the Commander even had to meet our Consul on the quarantine ground to get his orders. These confounded Spaniards think that if a ship comes from Egypt she must have the plague sure. We had only one man on the sick list, and he had a sore finger. I'm afraid I can't get ashore to go to Nice, and see Judge Aldis, of St. Albans, Vermont, who is there, as I will be on watch all the time while in port. Time presses, and I'll close; so you'll hear no more until I reach Washington.

The New Tycoon of Japan.

The *Japan Herald* reports that the new Tycoon, Stotsbashi is devoting to the public business of Japan, an amount of intelligence, energy and earnestness seldom if ever exhibited by rulers in that country. It adds:—"He is a great favorite with the Mikado, and the sanction of the celestial sovereign attends all his efforts for the public good. Already a suspension of hostilities, which we hope may lead to final peace, has been arranged with Nagato; and the Tycoon is preparing at Kioto for a meeting of all the great Daimios having territorial rights of their own. Before that meeting, and in the presence of the Mikado, Stotsbashi will state frankly his whole policy; which is no other, we are assured, than the faithful and complete execution of the treaties with foreign nations, and the advancement of the country in the ways of modern civilization. He will also call upon all present to make a similar declaration of their views on the great topics of the times. If this plan be correctly reported, and properly understood and carried out, a great step will indeed have been made in the foreign politics of this country. Every Daimio being thus compelled to declare his opinion to the Mikado, the Tycoon and other Daimios, there will be an end to the conflicting reports one constantly hears of the policy of this and that Daimio; the foreign nations will thoroughly understand Japanese political questions; and let us hope that this fine country, preserving what is good of its time-honored constitution, and altering by degrees, and without any violent overturning, what needs reform, will advance rapidly in progress, sharing in the civilization of the age, and finding intercourse, instead of a bane, the greatest blessing the Japanese have ever known."

The Two Voices.—When Guttenburg, the first printer, was working in his cell in the monastery of St. Abersgot, he tells us that he heard two voices address him. The one bade him desist; told him the power his invention would put in the hands of bad men to propagate their wickedness; told him how men would profane the art he had created, and how posterity would have cause to curse the man who gave it to the world. So impressed was Guttenburg with what he heard, that he took a hammer and broke to pieces the types he had so laboriously put together. His work of destruction was only stayed by another voice, sweet and musical, that fell on his ear, telling him to go on, and to rejoice in his work; that all good might be made the cause of evil, but that God would bless the right in the end. So to all of us still come those voices that came to Guttenburg; the one calling us to work while it is called to-day, to try to leave the world better than we found it; and the other tempting us to give over and take our ease—to leave the plough in midfurrow, and to rest on our oars when we should be pulling against the stream.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Defense of President Johnson.

Denunciation of Congress.

Important from Paris.

Gen. Dix on Examination of Baggage.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FRANCE.

General Dix Makes a Request of the French Government.

PARIS, January 26.—General Dix, the American Minister, has urged the French Government to abolish the odious system of searching the baggage of strangers arriving in France. It is understood that the Government made a favorable reply to the application of General Dix, in view of the coming international exposition.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A Strong Defense of the President in the "Times."

The London *Times* of this morning contains a long letter from Washington, in which the writer reports a conversation had with President Johnson. The latter spoke very stongly, justifying himself in the position he had taken on the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailing Congress for, as he expresses it, usurping executive and judicial power.

HUNGARY AND GERMANY.

Hungarian Ministry—Union Between North and South Germany.

PESTH, January 26.—A full Ministry has been formed in Hungary.

BERLIN, January 26.—The South German State have proposed a military union with the Northern States.

Latest Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON, January 26—Noon.—Consols advanced ¼, closing at 91.

LIVERPOOL, January 26—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens firm, and prices are unchanged. Sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales.

LONDON, January 26—Noon.—Erie Railroad shares declined ¼, opening this morning at 43¼. Illinois Central advanced ¼, and is quoted at 81¼. United States 5-20s unchanged; sales were made at last evening's rates, *i. e.*, 72¾.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 28.

Internal Revenue.

According to the records of the Internal Revenue Bureau, it is shown that the number of cigars returned by manufacturers throughout the loyal section of the country, under the Tax law of July 1, 1862, up to and including June 30, 1864, amounted to 492,780,700; those returned under the law of June 30, 1864, amounted to 536,491,902, and those returned under the law of March 3, 1865, amounted to 258,086,763; making an aggregate of 1,281,359,365 cigars, on which tax was paid between July 1, 1862, and March 31, 1866. The gross amount of tax paid on those cigars was *six and one-half millions of dollars*, inclusive of all grades.

But the totals of cigars are less astounding than those of the article of chewing tobacco, in its several forms of cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut, etc. In the fiscal year of 1863, 15,231,174 pounds were returned, which yielded a tax of over two and one-quarter millions of dollars; in 1864, 39,180,634 pounds, tax $5,877,095; in 1865, 22,462,854 pounds, tax $5,936,101; and for the first nine months of the year 1866, 18,830,647 pounds, tax $7,329,428.

These figures will show something of the sources from whence we derive our national revenue, and the extent of the use of the above-mentioned luxuries in this country.

Surratt to Testify.

It is understood that Surratt will be called before the Judiciary Committee of the House immediately upon his arrival, to testify in regard to the complicity of President Johnson in the assassination plot.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court have not yet found an indictment against him, and may not for some weeks. Weichmann, the principal witness thus far examined against him, now resides in Philadelphia. Subpœnas have been sent out to different parts of the country for witnesses, some of whom are entirely new witnesses. The friends of Surratt are already engaging counsel, and will secure for him six or eight of the leading lawyers of the Washington and New York bars. The prosecution will be conducted by District Attorney Carrington, and his assistant, Mr. Wilson, aided by some practitioners of ability, called in on behalf of Government.

A Bank President Arrested.

Huyck, the President of the exploded Merchants' National Bank, indicted in several cases for the larceny of deposits, has engaged Mr. James T. Brady, of New York, as his counsel.

The Presidency During Impeachment—Who is to Act as President?

A bill is framed for introduction into the House, and may be presented to-morrow, providing that in case of the impeachment and removal of the President, General Grant shall be appointed Acting President. It is understood that General Butler, who is now here, favors the measure. Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to declare, in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, what officer shall act as President until the disability be removed, or a President be elected.

The question may be raised whether the framers of the Constitution did not intend to refer exclusively to civil officers, under which interpretation General Grant may be debarred from assuming the Presidential chair, even temporarily, but this question will probably not have much weight with either the present or the incoming Congress.

The Question of Impeachment

seems to be the most absorbing topic now discussed in the Federal Capital. Other matters pending before Congress, such as reconstruction of the late insurgent States, the terms of their admission to representation in Congress, the Tariff and Bankrupt bills, and the proposed revision of the laws governing commerce, all excite a certain amount of interest, and are speculated upon by the law makers and other prominent men of the country, who are called hither by business interests, but wherever a group is found in conversation the probability of impeachment is touched upon, and the earnestness and vehemence of the speakers and the attentiveness of the listeners indicate the profound interest felt in the question. Men who are deeply versed in the affairs of Government and the intricacies of politics, shake their heads dubiously when asked to give an opinion upon the complications which surround the several branches of the Government. Few believe that either Congress, the Supreme Court, or the President, have any clear conception of what will be the result of a misunderstanding existing between them.

The general opinion is that some one must give way to the others, or difficulties of the most serious nature will inevitably follow. The President is still firm in his construction of the Constitution, and exhibits no shadow of turning, believing, as he does, that the Constitution requires him to protect the minority from the partial legislation of the majority, and Congress, supported by the voice of the people in the loyal States, is equally unyielding in its understanding of the necessities of the country and of the remedies to be applied to existing evils. Now is the time for public meetings to be held throughout the country, and the voice of the people heard upon these momentous topics, and first of all the voice of the city of New York.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Matters—Commercial Crisis—State of Trade—Senator Swann gives a Dinner, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 28.—No signs yet of a nomination for Mayor to oppose Banks. The unconditional Unionists are determined to let the municipal election go by default. The conservative nominees will all be elected, and they are nearly all Democrats.

There is a considerable financial crisis here at present, and there are rumors of heavy failures. Money is very tight, and the panic increasing. Business of all kinds dull.

The harbor is still blocked by ice. Governor Swann gives a grand entertainment at Annapolis this week.

A Rebel Rising in Bowie County, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Bowie county, Texas, is in revolt. Captain Tremble, late of an Illinois regiment, planting there, was recently shot, wounded, and his life threatened. He came to New Orleans, and returned with twenty cavalry to remove his family. He found that his wife and child had been driven from home into Arkansas. The negroes on his place were manacled and driven through the streets in presence of the cavalry, who were forced to fall back before 300 unreconstructed. Mrs. Tremble died from ill-treatment, and was buried here yesterday. Generals Mower, Hatch, Kirby, and many Union officers and members of the "Grand Army of the Republic" attended the funeral. The Captain is at the point of death from wounds received from the chivalry.

The New Five-Cent Piece.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Samples of the new five-cent piece have been received at the Treasury Department. The coinage has already been commenced at the Mint, to which application for them must be made.

Obituary.

POTTSTOWN, January 28.—William Mintzer, Esq., President of the Pottstown Bank, and an influential citizen of this place, died here on Saturday afternoon last.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 26—Cotton dull. Middlings 33@33c. Flour has a declining tendency; State, $9 50@12 15; Ohio, $11 80@14 90; Western, $9 50@13 15. Wheat declining. Corn dull and lower; 14,000 bushels sold $1 15 for mixed and Western. Oats drooping. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new Mess, $20 50. Lard heavy at 12@13. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strond, Read, and Agnew.—Opinions were delivered in the following cases:—

Read vs. Palmer. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

Christ Church vs. Frieschal. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant in error on the case stated. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Souder vs. Rhoads & Hinkle. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Wilson to use vs. Mayhew. Judgment affirmed.

Bain vs. Doran. Judgment affirmed.

Academy of Music vs. Smyth, Executor of Edwards. Judgment reversed.

Clymer vs. De Young. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

Painter vs Commonwealth ex rel. Gwinner. Judgment affirmed.

Mantle'd vs. Fox. Judgment affirmed.

Matlack vs. Roberts. Error to C. P., Chester County. Judgment affirmed.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—Bayer vs. Middleton. Judgment for plaintiff for $332 24.

Gowen Rudenbach vs. Rankin. Judgment for plaintiff for $48 99.

Franciscus vs. Marple. Verdict for plaintiff for $288 25.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—This morning the Court resumed the disposition of prison cases, left off on account of the Oyer and Terminer.

LITTLE FISHES.

Little Mary McCabe, a very small girl, was one day sweeping the pavement; another little girl, whom we will call Maggie Crow, was returning from an errand. Both were good little girls, but Maggie objected to having the street gutter soiled with the dirt from the pavement.

Their little tongues were even polluted by angry words, and Mary struck Maggie with her broom. This gave rise to a prosecution away up in the court of justice, and Maggie acknowledged her faults. The Court was merciful to the little child, and only imposed a fine of one cent and the costs.

THIEF AND INCENDIARY.

John Keating, colored, plead guilty to the charges of the larceny of a purse containing forty dollars, belonging to Mrs. Nancy Fisher, and arson in setting fire to the premises northwest corner of Seventeenth and Locust streets.

On the evening of December 13, a fire occurred in the house occupied by Mrs. Fisher; and, upon investigation, Fire Marshal Blackburn discovered that that the fire had been stopped between two communicating rooms, and had extended to a bed in each room, and to a bureau. Nothing was entirely destroyed, but a great deal of the furniture was damaged. He also stole a purse and money belonging to Mrs. Fisher. He had been in the employ of Mrs. Fisher, and had left the house that evening.

PLEA OF GUILTY.

Mary Monegan plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing, amounting to $72, belonging to Matilda Cornwall.

John Jackson plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a cloak and some clothing valued at $95, the property of William Lyons.

FIGHT IN PRISON.

John Gingiebach was convicted of a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill Edward Carl. The two were prisoners in the same cell. Carl is deaf and weak-minded. He one day asked Gingiebach to tell the Prison-keeper that he wanted no dinner. Gingiebach would not do so. Carl himself started to the door to tell the keeper, and Gingiebach knocked him down, kicked him, and stabbed him with a knife.

The prosecutor had the oath administered to him in writing.

Louis C. Harrold plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of gold pencils and pen knives, valued at $35, belonging to Moss & Co., Market street, above Fourth. He entered the store in the evening following Christmas-day and committed the theft.

Benjamin Hanson was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. The prosecutor not appearing, the bill was submitted without evidence.

George Hubbard was charged with assault and battery upon Officer George Morgan. The officer said that he arrested the defendant in order to remove an obstruction of the street, which the man made by standing constantly on the street corner. When he was arrested he struck and kicked the officer.

Hubbard said that the officer in arresting his brother was without cause choking him. He went to the officer and remonstrated with him for such conduct. The officer then left his prisoner, and began an attack upon the defendant.

The officer having failed to tell the whole story at first, the jury were in doubt as to what verdict to render. The Court said the jury should render such a verdict as the evidence given by the officer would justify, and that afterwards the Court would investigate the matter and remedy any injustice that may have been done. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty and recommended the defendent to the mercy of the Court.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, January 28, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 107¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 99¾ for 10-40s; and 104¾ for 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100¼ and old do. at 96¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 51¼@51¾, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28¾@29, a slight decline; Norristown at 62, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, a slight advance; 56 was bid for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 30½ for Little Schuylkill; 29 for Elmira common; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 14¼@14½, a slight decline; and Germantown at 26, no change. 82½ was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Fairteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 41 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134¼; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 134½; 1 P. M., 134¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

200 sh Reading...s10 51½ | 100 sh Reading...s30 51¾

BEFORE BOARDS.

$6000 City 6s new.lts.100¼ | 200 sh Sch N pf...lts 32½
$100 do.....old.c 96½ | 100 sh do.....b60 32½
$200 do .old.lts 96½ | 50 sh German Pas R 26
$2000 N J 6s..... 99½ | 58 sh Norrist'n lts.. 62
$15000 Pait 2d mt 6s.ls 97 | 100 sh Sch N stk. b60 22½
$1000 Read 6s 70..... 95 | 200 sh Read.....s5mt 51½
100 sh Hest'v ..... 14½ | 100 sh do.. .s5.51-56
100 sh do..s60wn. 14½ | 200 sh do lts.s5wn 51½
200 sh do.....b5 14½ | 100 sh do.....b30 51½
100 sh do.....b60 14½ | 100 sh do.....c 51½
100 sh do.....s60 14½ | 200 sh do..... b30 51½
4 sh Penna R..... 56½ | 200 sh do....s30.51-56
74 sh do.....lots 56½ | 200 sh do.....s30 51½
50 sh do..... 56½ | 100 sh do.....s30 51½
100 sh Cata pf..... 28½ | 100 sh do.....s30 51½
200 sh do ....lots 29 | 100 sh do..... b30 51½
100 sh do..... b5 29 | 100 sh do.....c 51½
100 sh do.....b60 29 | 100 sh do..... 51½
100 sh do.....s60 29 | 200 sh do.lots.b30 51½
100 sh do.....b30 28½ | 200 sh do..... 51½
100 sh do..... 28½ | 100 sh do.....b60 51½
200 sh do.....lots 28½ | 100 sh do.....b30 51½
100 sh do.....s30 28½ | 5 sh do..... 51½
100 sh do.....s30 28½ | 100 sh do b30 51½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134@134½; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 13½; do., August, 1865, 11½; do., September, 1865, 10½; do., October, 1865, 10.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¾@107¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107@107¼; do., 1864, 105½@105¾; do., 1865, 105¾@105¾; do., new, 1865, 104½@104¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 104½@104¾; do., 2d series, 104½@104¾; 3d series, 104½@104¾; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¾@13¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, January 28.—The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8 75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10 50 for extra; $11@12 75 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., do.; and 14 50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at $7 25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The market is nearly bare of prime Wheat, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2 75@3 15; Southern ditto at $3 10@3 25; new white at $3 20@3 40. Rye is held at $1 35@1 37. Corn is scarce and quiet sales of 3000 bushels, now below, at 93c @$1, and 2000 bushels white at $1 00. Oats remain without change; sales at 57@58c. Nothing of importance doing in either Barley or Malt.

Prime Cloverseed is scarce and in good request; small sales at $7 75@8 75 ₱ 64 lbs., the latter rate for prime. Timothy ranges from $3 75@4 00. Flaxseed is selling at $2 85@2 95.

Nothing doing in Whiskey, and prices are nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, January 28.—The Cattle Market was rather dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1800 head arrived and sold at 15@16c. for extra, 13@14½c. for fair to good, and 10@12c. ₱ lb. for common. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

34 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@16.
50 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 15@15½.
60 " J. McClose, Chester county, 6@6¼ gross.
85 " P. McFillen, Western, 6½@8¼ gross.
70 " P. Hathaway, Western, 14@16.
59 " James S. Kirk, Chester county, 14@

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Loyalty.

From the Tribune.

The most urgent need of our country to-day is, that her people, North and South, should thoroughly understand each other. At present, they are completely befogged and at cross-purposes; and one of the chief instruments of their mutual misconception is the unambiguous word, loyalty. Let us try to elucidate their confusion.

Since the surrender of the Rebel armies, but more especially within the last year, there have been many murders and other outrages perpetrated at the South. Most of these have been murders of Unionists by those who, while the struggle lasted, gloried in being known as Secessionists or Confederates. Some of the victims were Union soldiers; others, Southern Unionists; many of them were white, but more we black; and we lack proof that the spirit which impelled to these homicides is yet extinct.

"Well, what of it?" asks a Copperhead. "Have there not been murders at the North as well? murders by men in blue overboats as well as in threadbare grey? murders by those you call loyal as well as by ex-Rebels? murders of whites by blacks as well as of blacks by whites? and is it not notorious that right here in New York, there are several murders committed to every one that Oakey Hall manages to have punished? Then what are you trying to make out?"

Just this, sir—and we beg your Southern friends to take careful heed of it—that, while murders and other outrages are deplorably common in all parts of our country, and the perpetrators too frequently escape arrest, conviction, and punishment, public sentiment at the North favors and demands the execution of the law against criminals, while it seems not to do so at the South, when the perpetrator was a Rebel and his victim is a Unionist, especially a black one.

Can we be mistaken as to the fact? If so, some one can easily point us to a score of recent instances—or, at least, half a dozen—wherein the Rebel slaver of a Black, or other conspicuous Unionist, has been promptly pursued, arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, and punished by the State or local authorities as reconstructed by President Johnson. And we shall be very much obliged to any one who will favor us with even one well-authenticated case wherein the white Southerner who has feloniously killed a negro has been treated by the local or State authorities precisely as his victim would have been had the slayer and the slain changed places.

Now if killing a negro is practically regarded and treated as no crime, or a very venial one, by the ex-Rebel authorities of the South, how can the South expect the present or the next Congress to recognize those authorities as legitimate, and admit men of like spirit and purposes to seats in either House? How can any one expect it?

Let us illustrate by a case wherein no negro had any part whatever, and which has passed through several stages of adjudication.

An agent of the Federal Government seized a lot of cotton in South Carolina, near Augusta, Georgia, as having been subscribed or contributed by the planters who grew it, to the service and support of the Rebel Confederacy; therefore forfeited to our Government by the undoubted laws of war. Certain United States soldiers were set to guarding that seized cotton. One night, two sons of the planter, with two or three accomplices, crept up to those soldiers under cover of the darkness, shot them dead, and ran off the cotton beyond recovery. But the culprits were discovered by General Sickles, arrested, tried by a military commission, convicted of murder and sentenced to death. President Johnson commuted that sentence into perpetual imprisonment in Fort Delaware, whither they were duly conveyed. But United States District Judge Hall, of Delaware, soon took them out of the fort on habeas corpus and set them at liberty, on the assumption that their trial and conviction by a military court was illegal and invalid—a position which we understand to have since been fully sustained by a majority of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case.

Now, then, is there one man on all the earth who believes that these midnight assassins of Federal soldiers for simply doing their duty are, or ever were, in danger of being arrested, tried, convicted, and punished, by the present local authorities of South Carolina or of Georgia? And, if not, what is the action of the Supreme and District Courts in their case but a proclamation of impunity to Rebel assassins? And is it within the compass of human imagination to fancy John Marshall pronouncing a decision whereof this would be the natural result? And if more soldiers, or other loyal persons, shall be murdered under like circumstances, and their assassins shall laugh to scorn the suggestion of punishment, will not the blood of the slain lie heavily on the souls of David Davis, Stephen J. Field, Samuel Nelson, Nathan Clifford, and Robert C. Grier?

We are not attempting to scan the legal aspects of the grave questions involved. We consider the cases in their direct, practical bearings, and we deplore the impunity they seem to give to crimes impelled by Rebel malice as a very serious obstacle to the restoration of the Union.

We do not favor the requirement by Congress of a retrospective, pluperfect loyalty. In view of all the facts, this seems illiberal and unwise. Albert Gallatin was said to have taken part in the Pennsylvania Whisky Rebellion; yet he afterwards became one of our most honored and trusted statesmen. We believe many who were zealous Confederates are now hearty Unionists, and we must regret the denial to such of any opportunity to earn bread or serve the country. Let us have a bankrupt law for the hopelessly indebted, and something corresponding to it for those who, having been Rebels, are Rebels no more. But every act, decision, or movement which tends to foster *present* disloyalty at the South—to proffer impunity to crime and outrage which have their impulse in malice engendered by the Rebellion or its overthrow—is a new and formidable barrier to reconstruction, and as such to be sternly resisted.

Southern Destitution—Measures for its Relief.

From the Times.

We earnestly trust that the meeting last Friday will be but the beginning, and not the end, of Northern sympathy with Southern suffering. It is to our disgrace that the matter has been so long delayed. We were told, as early as last fall, that there would necessarily be great distress and want in many of the States of the South this winter. The statements made by responsible public functionaries, and by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, as to the condition of things in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, and even in North Carolina and Virginia, were such as showed that there was a fearful deficiency of the necessaries of life, and a widespread, helpless poverty.

We see abundant reason also to believe that leading men of the South—many of them being themselves ruined and broken—forbore to make any exposure of the facts, or any appeals for public help, because of a dread they entertained that Southern suffering would meet with mockery rather than practical sympathy in the North. The Southern papers reproduced the vengeful utterances of malignant and stony-hearted men and newspapers of the extreme anti-Southern party, and these were accepted as evidences of the spirit that dominated the hearts of the Northern people. It must not be put to the discredit of the South that human feeling still exists there, and that the character of the once proud race, now defeated and wrecked, has yet in it a touch of the old pride. Naked and hungry, they have battled for years with the giant power of the North, and half suffered and bled until they fell with exhaustion. To continue to suffer and perish seemed at last to be their doom, and as in warfare had borne it uncomplainingly, so in peace they endured it with hardly a murmur. But still the facts came to us in local newspapers, in the letters of correspondents, in legislative reports, in statistics of relief furnished, and in reports to General Howard.

As winter opened and advanced, the unhappy anticipations of the fall months were more than realized. The scanty crops were found to be even less capable of supplying the want than had been predicted, and the poverty was found to be deeper and more widespread than had been calculated upon. There was a deficiency both of food and money, and industry was all but ruined. The people in the country fled to the towns, and the residents of the towns could do but little to keep them. Vast numbers of widows and children, the hapless relics of Confederate soldiers, were found—in a State like Alabama, for example—to be living on the brink of starvation, and with naught but winter and despair before them. Many of them found relief through the Freedmen's Bureau, but to thousands of others there was neither relief nor hope. From hundreds of localities we have seen accounts of these things, and many of them have been published and referred to from time to time in these columns.

It is fearful to read of such things in America; *America*, which exists in the imagination of the world as the land of plenty—the land of bursting granaries—the land of corn and wine and oil; America, which is ready to feed all the rest of mankind, and which needs but to hear the cry of distress from any part of the globe to send forth its ships, laden with bounteous supplies, to be distributed freely to all who are needy.

The sufferers in this instance, too, were our own countrymen and our own countrywomen. They were Americans born, and belonging to the lately haughty, lately rich, lately "Sunny South." Years ago they were rebels, it is true, but—well, should that steel us against sympathy with suffering, or lead those who dwell in abundance to look coldly on the distress of desolate women and children?

We do not doubt, that now a movement for relief has been begun, there will be a prompt presentation of reliable reports to the public, and such efforts as will at once meet the necessities of the case. The beneficence of our citizens requires no other stimulus than the knowledge that it is needed.

President Johnson's Reliance Upon the Southern States.

From the Herald.

We have the information from Washington that the President adheres strictly to his policy—that he does not intend to give way—that while he expects nothing but opposition from Congress, he looks to the South to sustain him in his position against the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction acts and movements of the two houses, and that as there is no desire for a compromise on either side, except among the impotent few without influence or skill, the opinion begins to prevail that the shortest road to a settlement lies in the *Herald's* plan of pushing through the work of this great revolution, even to Mr. Johnson's impeachment and removal from office.

The most important fact in this statement of the situation is the President's reliance upon the Southern States. In the Washington correspondence of a Charleston paper (January 12) upon this point, it is said that a political and intimate friend for many years of President Johnson had a long and confidential interview with him some days ago, during which the President satisfied said friend that "even in the matter of recognizing the present rump Congress, which I did not think he would, there were ample reasons to justify his course;" and that a "Texan, not one of the delegation, who saw the President the day before yesterday, came away with profound and unexpected confidence in his firmness;" and yet again, that "it is pretty certain that the Supreme Court will soon decide that test oaths are unconstitutional"—(the decision has since been proclaimed)—and that, further, the same court will, in the Alabama case—(taxes not paid on the ground that the State was in a Territorial condition)—decide that States are States, not Territories. From this testimony it appears that while the President relies upon the Southern States for the success of his policy, those States rely upon the President to restore them to both houses of Congress, in spite of all that Congress has done or may do to keep them out.

How is this thing to be done? The President, it is broadly intimated, contemplates a new experiment. South Carolina, for instance, is to be persuaded to try the impartial suffrage of Massachusetts, to whites and blacks alike, of a reading and writing qualification, and is thus to elect a Legislature and loyal members of Congress. The President is then to extend to the Rebels of South Carolina a general amnesty. The members thus elected to Congress are next to apply for admission, and Congress, it is thought, will not dare to reject them. All this programme proceeds, however, upon Mr. Johnson's theory that South Carolina, under his legislative authority, and without the consent of Congress, is really restored to her rights as a loyal member of the Union: and it is just here that the shoe pinches. The real issue between him and Congress is a question of right and power. Has he or has Congress the right and the power under the Constitution to reorganize a State destroyed or suspended in its functions as a State by rebellion against the Constitution and the Union? Clearly the right and the power are with Congress. Mr. Johnson so stated the case in 1865 to some of his Provisional Governors, for the information of all, in proclaiming that all his proceedings in the reorganization of the Rebel States, in the absence of any express authority from Congress, were merely provisional and subject to the approval or rejection of Congress.

Had Mr. Johnson held fast to this sound doctrine, all would have turned out well between him and Congress. The pending Constitutional amendment, instead of being indignantly rejected, would have been gratefully accepted by all the Rebel States. In diverging to this other doctrine that the legislative powers of the general Government over the States and Territories belong to the Executive, and not to Congress, he committed a grievous blunder. In appealing from Congress to the people on this issue, and in then disregarding the popular verdict, he still further weakened himself and strengthened the cause of Congress. In turning now his back upon the all-powerful and authoritative loyal States, and in staking his fortunes with the Rebel States in their defiant attitude against Congress, he is only repeating the disastrous folly to himself and his allies which marked the final struggle of King James the Second, in attempting, through Ireland, the recovery of the crown of England.

A decision from the Supreme Court declaring Alabama as legally a State reinvested with her constitutional rights will not help him, because an issue decided by war admits of no appeal. It is settled. But suppose the President, backed by the Supreme Court, shall assume the responsibility to enforce its decrees as the head of the army and navy? As in this last resort he would find at least twenty-three of the loyal States—Governors, Legislatures, and people—arrayed as a unit against him' the experiment will not be tried; for a million Union veteran soldiers stand behind the ultimatum of Congress on the issues settled by the war. What, then, is to be the upshot of this rupture between the President and Congress, when it is apparent that the legislative department cannot surrender its rightful authority, and the Executive will not abandon his assumptions? There remains no alternative but that provided in the Constitution for the impeachment and removal of the President from his office. Mr. Johnson, then, must recognize and give way to the national law-making power over the States and Territories, Rebel or loyal, or he must be removed. It is the old quarrel between King and Parliament, as recorded in the blunders and misfortunes of Charles the First and James the Second, and as the constitutional powers of our President and Congress are drawn from the Government of England the result of this conflict must be the same. The king must yield the powers which belong to Parliament, or he must be displaced. It is only by the adoption of the one alternative that the other can be defeated.

The Southern Aid Meeting.

From the World.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute last Friday evening was less successful as a mere meeting than we had hoped; but it will answer the only purpose which such a meeting can serve, that of calling general attention to the magnitude and urgency of Southern destitution. The great famine in Ireland, which caused the charity of New York and other American cities to gush forth in such abundant streams near twenty years ago, had less in it to touch commiseration—to say nothing of the fact that the present sufferers are our countrymen. There are large areas in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, where the supply of food is insufficient to last through the month of March, and cases were recited at the meeting of families who have already passed successive days without food. Besides the States mentioned, there is wide-spread dearth in the two Carolinas, and the whole area of destitution comprises hundreds of thousands of square miles. Unless there is early relief, on a large scale, tens of thousands of people must, before the spring blossoms appear, die weekly of starvation, and of the diseases which follow in the train of famine. The almost total failure of the corn crop in several of the States, and the scantiness of the other crops, have brought to the doors of the South a spectre more hideous than the carnage of war. Respectable clergymen are fleeing from their parishes on missions like that for which reluctant Jacob sent the son of his old age into Egypt. We call attention to the pictures of distress presented to the meeting in the remarks of Rev. Mr. Bright and of Mr. Greeley.

Henry Ward Beecher was the crack speaker of the evening, and we trust we may never again listen to a crack speaker on a topic which appeals so touchingly to humane sympathies. We have heard Mr. Beecher on many occasions, often with amusement, sometimes with admiration; but we never heard him make a speech so misplaced as that of Friday night. It seemed to be his aim to use this opportunity to atone to the Plymouth congregation for the Cleveland letter, which raised about his ears such a frenzied howl last autumn. We could pardon his rant and his touches of low comedy, if the spirit of his remarks had not jarred on all the proprieties of the occasion. He began by a sneering allusion to the great "Union-saving" meeting at Castle Garden some sixteen years ago, and proceeded to rake into the entrails of the defunct Fugitive Slave law, and tear open and expose all the old political wounds mutually given and inflicted, between the North and the South, from that day to this. We noticed that Mayor Hoffman and some other gentlemen on the stage very soon left, probably not perceiving the connection between such a harangue and the objects of the meeting. Those who sat it through had an opportunity to discover that Mr. Beecher's chief argument for relieving starvation in the South was, that it was a refined method of inflicting revenge! He seemed rather to rejoice, on the whole, and glorify God that famine had overtaken the South, partly because it afforded an opportunity to practise what he was pleased to call "Christian vengeance," and partly because famine is a necessary means, in the Providence of God, of compelling the lazy Southerners to learn habits of industry! He professed that he could not exactly see the reason of this wise ordinance; but some other divine mysteries, he said, are equally beyond his depth, which he exemplified by a string of illustrations. He did not know, for instance, why every apple-blossom does not grow to be a ripe apple; he did not know why all babies, "since they take the trouble to be born," do not grow to be men; and he quoted, as embodying some very deep philosophy, a scrap of tombstone literature, to the effect that a wonder-struck father, in composing an epitaph, did not see what his dead child "was begun for," since he "was so soon done for." But such silly buffooneries were the least objectionable part of Mr. Beecher's remarks.

His Plymouth flock must be a cross between the wolf and the tiger, if they needed a labored argument to prove to them that it is consistent with their Abolition principles to feed the starving ex-Rebels. So far as Mr. Beecher's speech was argumentative at all, this was the sole drift of his argument.

Mr. Greeley's remarks deserve more commendation. In following Mr. Beecher, he began by administering a quiet and very neat rebuke, saying that there were so many topics which it was wise *not* to touch on such an occasion, that he felt embarrassed lest he should say something which had better be omitted; and he spoke for the first two or three minutes in amplification of this thought. He said nothing which would not have been appropriate if it had preceded Mr. Beecher instead of following him; but the garment was so perfect a fit that Mr. Beecher's quick eye did not fail to catch his own image in the smooth mirror. His whole face was suffused by a prolonged blush. He relieved himself by frequently whispering something jocose to General Anderson, who sat on the platform at his side; but whether he was making fun of Mr. Greeley's manner, or amusing himself with other topics, the audience could not know.

Mr. Greeley's remarks were full of genuine charity and practical good sense. His shambling appearance, and flat, uncouth delivery, were redeemed by an air of artless sincerity which secured the close attention of the meeting, and was more impressive on such a subject than oratorical accomplishments could have been, had Mr. Greeley possessed them. The idea on which his speech was framed—if an effusion so inartificial can be said to be framed at all—was, that the generous city of New York needs no other persuasion to charity than to be made fully acquainted with the distress that requires relief.

Putting out of view all the political questions on which men differ, and every topic or remembrance which has any brier of irritation in it, he gave a clear and pertinent explanation of the present distressing condition of the South and of its causes, and pointed out the means of relief which have the best chance to be effective. Nothing could be more considerate, human and judicious than his kind and clumsy remarks, which can grate on no man's sensibilities, either in the North or the South, and which assume that minds of ordinary generosity need no other incentive to relieve their perishing countrymen than a faithful description of the facts.

We trust the committee appointed last Friday night will be prompt and diligent, and that New York will set a noble example, which other Northern cities will nobly emulate.

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CIRCULAR.
OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.
Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividends until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.
Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.
Stockholders who have less than five shares, or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing pay for a proportionate part of a share, for which scrip will be issued: which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.
L. CHAMBERLAIN,
1 15 tuth s12t Treasurer.

COAL.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [825 smwfm

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use.
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 5 5p

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

12,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Foolscap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 24x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quantities or all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from oil and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. B. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 2000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
By't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

NAVY SUPPLIES

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
January 12, 1867.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—

New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE,
1 14 m4t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 1338 FIFTH street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
1 19 tuth28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.
CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
ROCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY,
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and takes the place of Imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 29 tuths3m] No. 30 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 14 1m PHILADELPHIA.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31 6

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, S 2 PEAR Street. [11 7s

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1338 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

LOCOMOTIVES IN THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—EVIDENCE ELICITED.—At a recent session of the State Legislature a committee of five members of the House, consisting of Messrs. Hood, DeHaven, Quigley, Ghegan and Donohugh, were appointed to visit Philadelphia and make inquiries into the propriety of prohibiting locomotives from running through the paved streets and built-up portions of the city, and reporting a bill to that effect to the House if circumstances warranted the same.

This committee reached the city on Saturday last, and held a preliminary meeting at two o'clock P. M. on that day at Mr. Hood's office, No. 249 S. Sixth street. Mr. Hood acted as Chairman, and a secretary was appointed to take down all evidence that might be submitted. Two members of the committee, Messrs. Ghegan and Donohugh, were absent.

As soon as the committee organized for the transaction of business, there being no witnesses present, a sort of general consultation was held as to what the *modus operandi* of the committee should consist of. It was suggested to take up the different lines of railroads on which locomotives run into the city in *seriatim*, visit the localities and confer with the residents as to the feasibility of the proposed prohibition. It was also suggested that taxpayers and citizens generally be notified that petitions would be received in relation to the matter and all evidence, *pro* and *con*, would be accepted by the committee in order that the subject might be fairly and fully ventilated. Mr. Quigley stated that he had already received a number of communications from citizens urging the prohibition of running the locomotives through the streets.

Three gentlemen then entered, who expressed a desire to give evidence. The first witness was Mr. Menko Stern, who was sworn, and testified as follows:—Resides at No. 660 N. Eighth street, and keeps horses and carriages at the stable of William Ash, on Coates street; has occasion to cross Ninth street, over the line of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, every day, and considers the running of the steam cars through that street a very great nuisance; finds himself much incommoded, and is often in considerable personal danger; horses get frightened every day; has known steam cars to run through the street when it is thickly populated at the rate of twenty miles per hour; it is almost impossible for horses and vehicles to travel on Ninth street, above Green, owing to the railroad track and the constant running of steam engines; the street is not paved between the rails, and a high curb on either side of the railroad prevents vehicles from crossing between cross streets; vehicles sometimes are compelled to wait ten and fifteen minutes before they can cross Ninth street on the streets that intersect it, owing to the constant passage of steam cars; no improvements are progressing on Ninth street, and property can now be purchased on the line of the railroad at the same price it brought fifteen years ago; the smoke from the locomotives is also very annoying; considers the Germantown and Norristown Railroad as it stands at present a decided nuisance, and the depot should be removed at least as far north as Ninth and Columbia avenue.

Mr. C. Colket, President of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, who was present in the interest of his company, questioned the witness (Mr. Vaughan) regarding the rate of speed at which the cars run through the city, and stated that just enough speed was obtained to prevent children from getting on the cars.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Colkert, the witness stated that he was aware that Ninth street was curbed on each side of the railroad track to prevent vehicles from crossing the track between the cross streets, and also, that the streets that intersect the railroad cross the latter on a level with the same, and also that the Railroad Company purchased the ground over which the cars run.

Mr. Colket then made a statement that the Germantown and Norristown Railroad had killed less people during its existence than many passenger railways have within a few years past.

The witness, in answer to another question by Mr. Colkert, as to whether he considered the danger greater with cars drawn through the city with locomotives than with horses, stated that he considered the stone trains that came thundering into the city, without either steam or horses connected with them, more dangerous than either steam or horse cars.

The witness stated that he owns a house on Ninth street, for which he receives only twelve dollars per month, and if the same house was on Tenth street, or on Eighth street, and between the same streets, he could get four hundred per annum for it.

In answer to Mr. Colkert, witness stated that he was aware that Ninth street was taken up, and built on before Eighth or Tenth streets were.

There being no additional evidence, the meeting adjourned until next Saturday afternoon, at the same time and place.

OUR FIREMEN.—Notice has been given to the Fire Department by the Councils' Committee on Fire and Trusts, that all companies guilty of disorderly conduct will be put out of service.

The following officers have been elected by the Columbia Fire Company:—President, J. F. Mooney; Vice-President, William McIntyre; Secretary, C. E. Burk; Assistant Secretary, J. P. Conway; Treasurer, A. W. Auner.

The steam fire-engine built in this city for the Washington Engine Company, of Lancaster, will be tried on Thursday afternoon next, at Fourth and Wood streets.

The firemen connected with the "Baldwin's Fire Department," on Broad street, were presented last week with a fire trumpet by the Chief Engineer.

The Good-Will Fire Company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—G. H. Woodward, President; William J. McCley, Vice-President; John G. Hollick, Sr., Treasurer; John McCullough, Secretary; and Edward Showers, Assistant Secretary.

UNWHOLESOME WATER.—The complaint against the water supplied to our citizens is universal. The water has such a bad taste that we shall soon have to adopt the Chinese resort, and drink nothing but tea or some other liquid, unless it is rendered purer.

The Schuylkill water is getting more and more unwholesome every year. The Delaware Water Gap, seventy-two geographical miles north of Philadelphia, is, it is stated, seven hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the Delaware at Philadelphia. It is an inexhaustible fountain, and could be made to supply Philadelphia and all other towns and villages between these two points with water clear as a crystal. It would require a very small amount of American ingenuity to accomplish this great result.

The Councils of the old "city proper" had the subject under consideration for several years prior to consolidation of bringing water from that great natural fountain.

MORE SCHOOL HOUSES.—A short time since we noticed the adoption by the Board of Control of a plan for a school house at Broad and Locust streets, containing very decided improvements over all former school buildings, in the important matters of light and ventilation, ingress and egress, &c. Since then, plans on the same principle, made by Mr. J. C. Sidney, architect, have been adopted by the Board, and are to be commenced at once. They are located as follows:—One of twelve divisions, in the Twenty-seventh Ward; one of eighteen divisions, in the Fifteenth Ward; and one of fifteen divisions, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. We believe that the $1,000,000 intrusted to the Board for the erection of new school houses will be economically and judiciously expended, and that the city will soon boast of buildings adapted for school purposes that will surpass those of any other city, either in this country or Europe.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE CARS.—The platforms of our street cars are favorite resorts of the fraternity of "knucks." Our citizens should view the loungers at the doors with a careful eye.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday morning an elderly gentleman got on one of the Second street cars, and when leaving the car, near Chesnut street, found that his pocket-book was missing. The fellow who picked the pocket was recognized by a gentleman in the car, and before the rascal had got far away the old gentleman seized him and placed him in the hands of a policeman. The fellow was searched, but the pocket-book was not found on his person. It was subsequently picked up in an alley near the place where he left the car.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.—At a meeting of the Committee of City Councils on Public Schools, held on Friday afternoon, to consider the subject of an increase of the salaries of the teachers, it was unanimously agreed to recommend an advance of ten per cent. upon all salaries above $450, and twenty per cent. on all salaries of $450 and less. This proposed advance is but an act of common justice, and it is to be hoped City Councils will confirm their action, thus approximating somewhat nearer the ratio of salaries paid to public school teachers in other cities.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Quite an extensive haul was made at the residence of Mr. Battis, in Fitzwater street, above Twelfth, last Saturday evening. During the absence of the family, the house was entered and robbed of three gold watches, silverware, and $40 in cash, the whole estimated at $900 in value. A bag containing about $760 worth of jewelry was overlooked by the thief. An entrance was effected at the rear of the premises, by breaking a panel out of the back door.

FATAL RESULT.—On the 10th of January a difficulty occurred at the house No. 718 Spafford street, between Amanda Minton (colored) and Oscar C. Crozier, during which Amanda received two stabs, from the effects of which she died on Saturday evening. It is alleged that the wounds were inflicted with a pocket-knife in the hands of Crozier, and on this charge he was arrested and locked up, to await the Coroner's investigation, which takes place to-day.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A young married woman, named Theresa Cloud, residing at No. 254 S. Sixth street, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening, suffering from the effects of laudanum, taken, as is alleged, because of domestic troubles. The usual remedies were applied in her case, but she was thought to be in a critical condition at a late hour in the evening.

BURNED BY A LAMP EXPLOSION.—Last Saturday evening a serious accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Batel, in Brewery place. A fluid lamp exploded, setting fire to the dress of Mrs. Batel and to the clothes of an infant child. Mr. Batel attempted to extinguish the flames, and in doing so was severely burned. The infant was so badly injured that it died soon after, and Mrs. Batel's burns, it was feared, would prove fatal.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Richard W. Conner, aged forty years, residing at No. 1731 Myers street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, was severely cut on the head on Saturday by a brick which fell from a house that he was passing. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A lad twelve years old, named William McGarvey, was taken to the Hospital on Saturday with his head severely injured by the wheel of a cart, from which he had fallen, passing over him. He resides at Maiden and Long lanes, near Point Breeze.

A DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, George Hays was met by three men at Ridge avenue and Wylie street, knocked down, and robbed of eighty dollars. Mr. Hays was cut in the face and severely bruised. The police of the Fifteenth Ward afterwards arrested Henry Poller, John Jones, and A. White, on suspicion of being the offenders, and held them for a hearing.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting of the Committee on Railroads of Select Council was held, when it was determined to report the bill from Common Council, prohibiting passenger railway companies from salting the tracks, to Select Council next Thursday, and recommend its passage by that body.

CLOTHING.

S W A A B ' S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR, ETC.

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

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HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

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Thursday Evening, January 31, 1867.

THE GRAND ORATORIO OF DAVID,

BY NEUKOMM,

Will be performed. Solo parts sustained as follows:—

SAUL J. F. Rudolphsen, of Boston.
DAVID, J. Ernest Perring, of New York.
DAUGHTER OF SAUL, Mrs. Mozart, of New York.
SISTER OF DAVID, Mrs. Josephine Schmuck, of Philadelphia.
GOLIATH, Mr. A. R. Taylor, of Philadelphia.
JONATHAN, Mr. W. A. Briscoe, of Philadelphia.

Choruses by the Society of over 300 voices, and a Grand Orchestra of 45 instruments, the whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.

PIANIST.....H. A CLARKE

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Subscribers can now obtain their tickets at C. W. B. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Admission—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Secured Seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Chairs in the Orchestra, $1.

Box Sheet now open. 1 24 26 28 29 30 31 6t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TESTIMONIAL MATINEE TO CHARLES DURANG, Author of the "History of the Philadelphia Stage,"

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 31, Commencing at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12 o'clock. The following eminent artists have generously volunteered to perform on the occasion:—

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
As "Margery," in the ROUGH DIAMOND;
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
As "O'Callahan," in HIS LAST LEGS;
Mr BARNEY WILLIAMS,
As "Paddy Ryan," in THE IRISH TIGER;
Miss JOSIE ORTON,
As "Nelly," in NURSEY CHICKWEED;
Messrs. CARNCROSS & DIXEY,
With their famous Ethiopian Opera Troupe, in some of their popular performances;
Mr. JAMES B. ROBERTS
will recite a Prologue written by Miss Laura L. Rees;
THE FULL THEATRICAL and ORCHESTRAL members of the NEW CHESNUT and of the WALNUT Street Theatres have also kindly volunteered.

For details of the performances see Bills.

Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, Balcony, and Family Circle, One Dollar. Amphitheatre, Fifty Cents. Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music; at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; at Thornley's India Rubber Store, No. 311 Chesnut street.

1 28 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
SIXTH WEEK OF
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT EVER PLAYED IN PHILADELPHIA BY
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
ANOTHER GRAND BILL.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 28,
First time in this Theatre of
RORY O'MORE.

Rory O'More.....MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Kathleen.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

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Dick, the Newsboy.....MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
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WITH NEW SCENERY, ETC.

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GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
AN ATTRACTIVE BILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock.

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To-night and Every Night,
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Jackadaw Jackulation.....G. L. FOX
supported by G. K. FOX and Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and
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WITH EVERY SCENE NEW,
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FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY—JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

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MR. JOHN BROUGHAM!
THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 28,
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Dennis Bruigruddery.....Mr JOHN BROUGHAM
To conclude with Brougham's Extravaganza of
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CHRISTIANA FINNEY'S ESTATE. TRUST ESTATE OF THOMAS NEILL.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of GEORGE B. REESE, trustee under the will of CHRISTIANA FINNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street in the city of Philadelphia.

1 28mw5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867.

The Great Issue between the President and the People.

We have already shown, in a previous article, that the issue between the President and the people, as represented in Congress, does not necessarily involve the legal effect of the Rebellion upon the status of the Rebel States, inasmuch as both parties agree that at the close of the Rebellion there were no State Governments in those States. Nor does it involve the question of the legality and rightfulness of imposing conditions upon the late Rebel communities as a precedent to their admission to political power in the Union, since both parties agree that conditions may be imposed. Nor does it involve the question of the right of a State, with a legal State Government, and whose relations have not been disturbed by the Rebellion, to be represented in the Government of the Union, for both parties concede that right. The true issue comprehends vastly more than these questions. Comprehensively stated, it is this:—*Shall the legislative power of the Government remain where the Constitution fixes it, with the people as represented in Congress, or shall it be exercised by the President at his discretion and pleasure?* And this issue arises in connection with the most important subject of legislation which has engaged the attention of the American people since they became a nation, viz., the settlement of the vast and far-reaching questions growing out of our late fearful war. The issue, it will be seen, goes to the very essence of our republican form of government, and embraces the vital element of the Federal Constitution.

The popular struggle for liberty during the last three hundred years may be said to have culminated in the establishment in the Constitution of the United States of the principle, that to the people belongs *the right to make their own laws.* This is the fundamental idea of that instrument. In every part of it the assumption is constantly made that *the people* are supreme. Congress is established as the great popular branch of the Government, elected directly by the people, specially representing the people, responsible to nobody but the people, and invested with sole legislative powers. So carefully is the supremacy of this branch of the Government secured, that everyofficer of the Government is directly responsible to it for official misconduct, and liable to impeachment and removal, while Congress itself is responsible only to the people whose immediate agent and representative it is. No officer of the Government has a right to act without the authority of *law*, and Congress alone is the law-making power.

The President is simply the Executive. His functions are limited and clearly defined. Whatever he does he must do upon the authority of law. He can initiate nothing, originate nothing. Outside of the law, he has no more power than the humblest citizen. He cannot make law, nor impart to anything the binding force of law. He cannot, like an emperor, issue an edict or promulgate a decree. Any attempt to do so, and to give it the character of law, is mere usurpation. His simple function is to execute, not his own will or his own policy, but that of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress assembled.

With this clear conception of the constitutional functions of Congress and the President before us, we are at once qualified to decide that President Johnson's entire work of reconstruction, or, in other words, what he calls his "policy," as far as it has been prosecuted, is an indisputable usurpation of legislative powers; and that, too, on a most dangerous and gigantic scale. It is a sweeping overthrow of the Constitution. Where in the Constitution, or in the statute books, is there any law, or shadow of law, authorizing President Johnson to appoint Governors, to call Constitutional Conventions, to prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of elections, to define the qualifications of electors—in a word, to create so-called State Governments, and give them an assumed status in the Union? This work, in its essential character, is purely *legislative*, and not at all executive. And it is legislative work of the most important character with which no ordinary legislation can for a moment be compared, and yet one man, by his own *ipse dixit*, assumes to give it validity. Were we to some day find in our public journals a *decree* from Andrew Johnson, establishing a new system of internal revenue, and particularly prescribing all its features, creating new classes of offices, fixing the pay of the incumbents, their duties, the length of time for which they were to hold, and the full details of such a system, men of all parties would hold up their hands in horror and cry *"usurpation!"* But such a decree would be a usurpation no more real, and far less sweeping and dangerous, than the attempt of Andrew Johnson to create State Governments in the late Rebel communities, to give them standing in the Union, and to settle by his own will and on his own terms the vast and momentous issues growing out of the late dreadful war.

This, then, is the great issue between President Johnson and Congress—Shall the people's right to make the laws and to declare the policies of the nation be maintained, or shall it be usurped by one man? Besides this overshadowing issue, all questions of the President's private character and habits, all his foolish speeches, all his partisan removals from office, sink into the merest insignificance. They are but the incidents to this great question. They are but the offshoots of that giant trunk of usurpation known as "My Policy."

We will add but a single remark. This issue must be met. It cannot be evaded. The usurpation continues, and stands in the way of all attempts to restore order and prosperity to the nation. Congress is fighting a greater battle for popular rights and for our constitutional form of government than has ever before been waged on this continent. Behind it is a waiting nation, chafing under the base betrayal of its confidence by a faithless Executive, and impatient at his prolonged attempt to usurp those supreme functions which the people have reserved to themselves alone.

"To the Young Men of America."

Last night the Right Rev. Dr. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, preached a sermon "To the Young Men of America," an abstract of which we furnish on our eighth page. Our report, although faithful, and as full as circumstances would allow, does not do justice to the force, fervor, and eloquence of the reverend orator. His address was but nominally to young men, and in reality treated of all subjects, with no special application to the class addressed. It was a soul-stirring appeal to the young men of America, that class from which our future Presidents and Legislators, Bishops and Professors, must be drawn, and who will have a most controlling influence in deciding the destiny of our race. The sermon was not a collection of glittering platitudes, pleasant to the ear, but lifeless to the brain or the heart. It was able, yet not pedantic. It breathed of the enthusiasm of youth. He spoke of young men as though he was one of them, and, while showing the way of duty, said rather "Come with me," than "Go as I direct." We need a few more such sermons to throw life and interest into these meetings, which, though nominally for young men, are too often thronged with an audience of the other sex. We hope that Bishop Clark will repeat this same address before an audience which will consist exclusively of those for whose ears it was intended.

Mr. "Minister" Cowan.—From all sides we hear condemnations of the selection of such a man as Edgar Cowan to represent our country at a first-class Court. The *Nation*, a paper never influenced by partisan malignity, thus speaks of such a selection:—

"Mr. Cowan has been nominated as Minister to Austria in place of Mr. Motley, who, Mr. Johnson says, resigned, but who, Mr. Sumner says, has been removed expressly to make way for Mr. Cowan. Mr. Sumner has therefore very properly called on the President for the correspondence in the case, and should it prove that a man like Motley has been turned out of the public service to make way for a man like Cowan, we trust the Senate will do its duty, and see that the arrangement is never carried out. The Pennsylvania Legislature is highly indignant at Mr. Cowan's appointment, on the ground that, after they have pronounced him unfit to be senator, it is an insult to the State to make him a national representative abroad. We should share in this view if Senators were never turned out except for bad behavior, but, unfortunately, they are so often dismissed simply for the purpose of giving some one else 'a chance,' that dismissal does not necessarily carry with it a moral or political stigma. Mr. Cowan has lately laid down his own views on the subject of tenure of office, in which he promulgated the doctrine of rotation in office in the very form in which every trickster, intriguer, vagabond, knave, and adventurer loves and upholds it. We trust, therefore, he will get no place of honor and profit, and that the Senate will make a firm stand on his case. Mr. Lincoln put into office the best set of foreign ministers we have had in many a day, and all our representatives at first-class courts for the last six years have been men who were, in every sense of the word, an honor to the country. We might perhaps make an exception in the case of Cassius Clay, but though 'a child of nature and a child of freedom, and having his bright home in the setting sun,' he is an honest and an honorable man, who, whatever discredit he might bring on the national rhetoric, would never bring any on our national character. They are now being removed, one by one, to make room for the broken-down adherents of 'the policy,' and if anything can be done to stop the process, stopped it should be. That 'bright illuminating jewel' of New Jersey, Mr. Rogers, will probably be nominated for some mission before long."

No More Vetoes.—There is a rumor current in Washington which has at least the semblance of probability. It is authoritatively stated that the President, in view of the uselessness of the exercise of the veto power, has concluded to allow all acts which have not his approval to become laws by the lapse of ten days without his signature. As he has thus allowed several bills to which he is opposed to go into operation, we think it not improbable that such is his determination. If it is, we congratulate the country on the change of base. By it considerable Government paper is saved, and also the time consumed in reading the message to the House, and calling the roll to secure its final passage. It is not only idle and factious in the Executive to try to interpose his authority to stop the expression of the will of the people, but it is a criminal exercise of a power entrusted to him as a check to hasty legislation, and not to enable him to override the utterances of the popular voice.

The N. Y. *Independent* pays a compliment to Hon. Simon Cameron, and presents his election in the light in which it is viewed in our sister States:—

"Simon Cameron's election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in spite of the earnest protests and denunciations of many of the leading Republicans of the State, is not a refutation of the charges brought against him, must at least be taken as evidence that those charges are regarded as false by the great body of his constituents. The speech which he delivered to the friends who called to congratulate him upon his election certainly breathes the right spirit, and will disappoint those who expected him to take a course which would divide and distract the Republican party of the State."

Gambling.—We publish elsewhere in our paper to-day a full report of the sermon of the Rev. Dr. B. H. Nadal on "Public Gambling," in which the various opera house lotteries, and the like, receive a scathing examination. The address is an able one, and will doubtless receive the attention its merits, as well as the prominence of the topic, deserve.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER WILL DELIVER her new Lecture on
"THE NATIONAL SALVATION,"
ON THURSDAY EVENING JANUARY 31,
AT NATIONAL HALL.
The Fourth in the Course under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. The BLACK SWAN will appear in a selection of popular airs
ADMISSION.....THIRTY-FIVE CENTS
To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; of the Committee, or at the door.
WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue,
J. C. WHITE, Sec.,
FOURTH Street below Willow,
ISAIAH HANKINSON,
GUILELMA Street,
1 25 6t Committee of Arrangements.

"OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE-HUNTING."—Lecture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for a benevolent object.
Tickets, 50 cents; or sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Poplar; Matlack's No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door. 1 19 9t*

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Borstio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John L. Allen, No. 235 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 229 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Pace street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 621 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, January 29, 1867.
The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock.
The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 22 7t JOSEPH S. P. ROE, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership.....$25 00
Annual Membership.....3 00
Entrance Fee.....1 00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wim 22t No. 735 MARKET Street.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 109 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.
1 15 1m WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election for Managers for the ensuing year will be held.
1 25 10t* CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes, payable on demand.
1 14 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Upstairs.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 31st instant.
The transfer books will be closed until February 1, proximo.
1 19 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the Companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 31, 1867.
The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. January 18. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 1 19 12t

A PERMANENT TONIC.—EVERY one at times feels the necessity of something to tone up the system, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. At such times let every one, instead of taking alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, reinvigorate his debilitated system by the natural tonic elements of the
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
or Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, which vitalizes and enriches the blood by supplying it with its Life Element, Iron.
Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reactions, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an iron constitution.
Wm. C. Sterling, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says:—
"Since taking the Peruvian Syrup I feel better, my strength is improved, my bowels are regular, my appetite first rate.
"There is an old physician in this city (older than I am) who has been in the drug business for forty years, who has used the syrup for three months, and gives it as his decided opinion that it is the best Alterative Tonic Medicine he ever knew."
For Dyspepsia, Debility, and Female Weaknesses, the Peruvian Syrup is a specific. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.
We are constantly hearing favorable reports from those who have tried this remedy. Amy Anthony, wife of Mark Anthony, of this city, and living at No. 6 Locust street, afflicted with a felon on the finger, was recently induced to make a trial of the Salve. Almost instantly she experienced relief from the pain, which had been almost unendurable. Every other remedy but this proved unavailing. Those who have tried it once are satisfied of its merits and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.—*Fall River News.* 1 28 4 29 5t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 1 25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 5p

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BURNING SPRING AND GOOSE CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 311 WALNUT STREET, on TUESDAY, January 29, at 4 P. M. At which time an election will take place for Directors, to serve the ensuing year.
1 28 2.* J. V. BEISEL, Secretary.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, February 5th, at 3 P. M.
By order W. M. BARLOW, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1867. 1 28 tufm3t*

THE LADIES ENGAGED IN THE HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR will meet TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at Horticultural Hall, south-west corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets. All interested in Horticulture are invited to attend. [1 28 m3t

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 lm4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, an elegant CONCERT GRAND PIANO, which has been pronounced both by professional and amateur players, equalled by none. We are prepared to convince our friends and the public generally that the PHILADELPHIA GRAND PIANO can do justice to its native city, and if once supported by those who claim the benefits of Philadelphia (*though purchasing their Grands and Squares from neighboring cities*), we promise to make them the leading Piano in every respect. Therefore, we earnestly hope that the music-loving public will give us a call, and examine what may be justly termed a PHILADELPHIA TRIUMPH.
SCHOMACKER P. F. MANUF. CO.,
1 26 6t4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

SKATING PARKS.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
TO-DAY, SECOND AND LAST
COTERIE FANTASTIQUE
PROMENADE TO COMMENCE AT 7½ P. M.
MUSIC BY THE SATTERLEE AND BECK'S BANDS.
FIREWORKS BY PROFESSOR JACKSON.
ILLUMINATION BY MR. WILLIAM BENADE.
DECORATIONS, ETC. ETC., BY THE COMMITTEE. 1t

SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Ice in splendid condition; perfectly smooth. Snow all removed. Park open until 10 o'clock. Fine band of music.
NOTE.—ALWAYS SKATING SIGNS ON CARS.
Admission 25 cents.
To Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market street or Walnut street cars.
NOTE.—Our ice is good when the water is flooding the streets in the city. 1t*

KEYSTONE PARK, THIRD AND MORRIS Streets.—Fine Skating flooded on Saturday night; entire surface of new and beautiful ice. 1t*

GROCERIES, ETC.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS,
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC., BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT!
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 tuw3m4p*] Office, No. 116 WALNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 29 and 31 South FRONT Street, and Nos. 28 and 30 South WATER Street.
ALEXANDER HARDING,
HENRY C. WHITE.
Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

FOR SALE.

THE FOUR-STORY STORE HOUSE, No. 230 N. Third street is to be sold at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY next, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, by JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.
Immediate possession can be had of the upper stories. 1 26 3t*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE AND WELL-Lighted Rooms, 25 by 80 feet; also, some smaller Rooms, at No. 724 CHESNUT Street. 1 26 6t

HAVANA CIGARS
A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF
HAVANA CIGARS
Just received, and for sale at reduced prices.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
1 16 1m4p

WANDERED FROM HOME—ON YESterday afternoon a neatly dressed OLD GENTLEMAN, slightly bald, left his home. He was last seen in the neighborhood of the Falls of Schuylkill. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his friends at the HOTEL DE GERNE, opposite the Eastern Penitentiary. 1t*

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Full Course, six months.....$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months..... 12
Penmanship, twenty lessons..... 5
FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.
The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, alone insures, in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information, apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary 1 18

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session.....$50 00
Boarding scholars, per session.....$200 00

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST STREET. EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Second Session will commence February 4. A few pupils will be received to fill vacancies. 1 26 6t*

FINE PICTURES
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have on FREE EXHIBITION for a short time, Paul Weber's Greatest Work, "An American Forest."
Marshall's Portrait of Lincoln.
Mr. E. D. Lewis' New Picture, "Harper's Ferry After the War."
Bierstadt's $20,000 "Yo-Semite Valley."
New Productions of W. T. Richards, Hamilton, Moran.
NEW EUROPEAN PAINTINGS. 1 25 6t

HAVANA CIGARS.
In store a choice assortment of FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY
HAVANA CIGARS.
For sale by the box or thousand, at prices much below the present cost of importation.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
3 14 mwf4p6

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!
THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY
Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use, is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.
KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 26 6t4p No. 134 South Wharves.

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
1 28 mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

LANDSEER'S ENGRAVINGS,
"SANCTUARY," and "CHALLENGE,"
$4·00 each. Very fine.
MONARCH OF THE GLEN, $10.
PIPER, NUT-CRACKERS, and others, at the lowest and most moderate prices.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
1 26 16t No. 816 CHESNUT St.

W.H. SHOW HINGE
GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867 1 19 3m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 24 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

TEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire assets of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
1 28 tf] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 1F10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 3 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt
Netha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work. Five years old. Address Box 84, "Evening Telegraph Office." 1 24

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

LOCALIZATIONS—THE DAILY LUNCH—ANIMALS AT THEIR FEED—HOW SOME MEN LIVE —COUNTRY PAPERS PLEASE COPY.—The most important hours of some men's existences are those that "drag their slow length along" from ten in the morning until noon, and in some aristocratic localities still later, until the hour of one, enjoying a warmth of atmosphere in winter, and a corresponding refreshing coolness in summer, that would give an appetite to a Sybarite. How else could they live? Enter any hotel, however aristocratic, like the courtly Continental or the Girard, or miserably low, like the "rummeries," *par excellence*, located everywhere in our midst, and gaze upon the heterogeneous assembly that meets your eye. What a study of character! What an exhibition of human nature! Look at the long ranges of marble-top tables, in the lengthy saloon, covered with the morning newspapers, and you will see, beside them a score or more of anxious expectants, awaiting the ascent, or descent, of the daily lunch dishes, perhaps their only meal in the twenty-four hours, with as much anxiety as the Israelites of old watched for the fall of manna, or hungered after flesh, in their forty-years' wandering in the Wilderness. We dismiss such hotels as the Continental or Girard without remark, and proceed to the contemplation of the ordinary eating-house, or simple bar-room, encountered at almost every corner and in every block. Who are they?

The merchant, who runs in for his morning's glass of ale, or "aff-and-aff," about eleven; the clerk, fresh from his account-book; the newspaper reporter and news vender, check by jowl; sometimes the editor *in propria persona;* the more modest mechanic of the neighborhood, who, because he spends his daily two or three "stamps," and quietly retires to his shop-board or his last, feels that he has a more legitimate right to such hospitality than the regular *Lunch Pirate*, who sails from house to house, and "crib" to "crib," satiated but never "satisfied," always eating for a day ahead, and who "freezes" on every one whose frankness of countenance indicates a likelihood of victimization.

"A lovely day—bracing weather; neither too hot nor too cold. It has been some time since I saw you last," as the victim is putting down his plate. "Thank you, yes; I will! I was about asking you! A little whisky, boy!" taking in bar-room vernacular "a four-finger snooger." Good liquor, nice house this; clever fellow the landlord! Ah, how are you, Brown? Mr. ——, I have forgotten your name — Smith — Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown. Just imbibing. "Pray join us?" quoth Smith, when they bow, leave him, and return to the lunch table, eat an additional dish "to take away the smell," and retire, with the papers they had been perusing, in their pockets, under the eye of the host, who knows it is worse than useless to waste a word. Many of these visitors, however, are of another class; decayed gentlemen, who, reduced in circumstances, visit these places with the hope of meeting some old familiar who had known them in their better days, or who might, perhaps, not yet be aware of the change in their circumstances, for scrupulously clean and well brushed are they. There is some sympathy for such men, but none for the regular lunch feeders, who are as practised in the pursuit of their peculiar profession as the swell pickpocket, who, not unfrequently, "flourishes" in this mixed society.

Lunches were originally instituted in places of public entertainment as a sort of slight snack to stay the stomach, in the interregnum between an early breakfast and a late dinner. Of course, those who breakfasted at seven or eight o'clock, and dined at the old-fashioned hour of twelve or one, never needed anything of the sort. It was the nine o'clock breakfast man, or no breakfast man at all, that needed this solace, dining as he did at four or five o'clock in the afternoon. But nowadays lunches are expensive affairs, and are made a means by which "an enterprising landlord" seeks to attract custom to his saloon, or shanty, reaping his reward in the additional amount of bibbles consumed at his bar. A lunch is a cheap means of sustaining a semi-luxurious life. With ten or fifteen cents in his pocket, a man can hardly starve. Generally, several courses of dishes constitute this morning's meal, more or less expensive in character from the locality. Green turtle, down to pea or bean soup, or a plate of pepper pot, sauerkraut, codfish and potatoes (on Fridays), or plain, unpretending "liver and onions," with bread, mustard, and other condiments, *ad libitum*. A glass of lager at five cents, or of whisky at ten, closes the account. A visit to another establishment is productive of like results, and perhaps even yet a third, with the constant contingency of a "What will you have to drink?" or "What will you take to drink?" from some Smith or Brown or Jones who have fallen upon a flat. Who shall say that free lunches are not a valuable institution, the landlord a good Samaritan in disguise, and the Lunch Pirate a useful member of society?

Not the least distinguished and most distinguishable of the visitors on the occasion of these daily reunions, are occasional members of our very useful and ornamental police, who go where there is a possibility of their being of the slightest service—for sometimes such a contingency may occur—and a lunch is just the place to find the *mauvais sujet* of society. Very cosy and comfortable looks the gentleman. No one imagines he come to make "a descent"—not he—but he is the conservator of public peace and public morals, and his services are most gratefully appreciated both by the host and generously acknowledged surroundings. Very little he cares for the lunch, *per se*, his social value is too highly appreciated; but he is everybody's friend; for who knows but what he may be the next customer? and it is something to have a friend at court.

THE ATTACK ON THE SLEIGHING PARTY IN THE TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.—The attack on Messrs. A. W. Morton and H. M. Day, while driving in a sleigh down the Darby road, on Thursday evening last, as reported in the papers, was calculated to reflect discredit on these gentlemen, inasmuch as they were stated to have stopped on their way out at Riley's tavern, which has the reputation of being none too respectable. The sleigh was *not* stopped at this establishment, nor did Messrs. Morton and Day notice the presence of the attacking party until after the shot was fired. Seeing one of the reins, which were held by Mr. Day, fall slack, they were seized by Mr. Morton, and so quickly that the horse took additional fright, and plunged into a snow-drift, upsetting and destroying the sleigh, and rendering the valuable animal worthless. After the mishap, the gentlemen turned about, and seeing a crowd of loafers standing in front of Riley's institution, they stopped to inquire about the shot. After being misled by the reply to their first inquiry, and returning again, one of the loafers boldly stepped forward and declared that he fired the shot, asking "What in —— they were going to do about it?"

The police are on the track of several of the crowd, and more arrests will be made to-day. The ball passed through Mr. Day's wrist, but although there have been some symptoms of erysipelas, it is thought that the wound will not prove serious. It is to be hoped that the perpetrator of this shameless and unprovoked outrage will be discovered and meted out his just deserts.

GIFT CONCERTS.—A bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Kerns, to prevent the publication of gift enterprises and schemes in the shape of lotteries, in the newspapers of this Commonwealth. The bill, if passed, would result in the saving of thousands of dollars to the people. It is a well-known fact that every nook and corner of the State is frequently flooded with advertisements in the newspapers, and otherwise, of gift enterprises gotten up to swindle those who can be induced to invest their money with a view to obtaining valuable "prizes." But the act should be a little more extended in its provisions, and prohibit the circulation in *any form* of the advertisements or circulars of the projectors of "gift" schemes. There should be a heavy penalty imposed upon any individual aiding or abetting these bogus affairs in any manner whatever.

THE "CUMMINGS" THEFT—THE SHARPER IDENTIFIED—HIS ATTEMPT TO STEAL A WATCH FROM C. R. CUMMINGS, IN HARRISBURG.—On Wednesday, the 16th instant, a man wearing a heavy grey overcoat and fur cap—who had been at Goldsboro attending the prize-fight on the 15th—called at the jewelry store of Mr. Charles R. Cummings, in Harrisburg, and examined a couple of cooky watches. He made several attempts to steal one of them, but an eye was kept on his movements, and he did not succeed. Upon leaving, he stated his intention of going to Baltimore, where he would obtain a sum of money, and said that upon his return he would call and purchase one of the watches, which was a very valuable timekeeper. Mr. Cummings gave him two or three of his business cards, in order that he might be enabled to find the store on his return.

The stranger subsequently came to this city, and called at the hardware and cutlery establishment of Alfred B. Justice, corner of Fifth and Commerce streets, where he stated that he was Mr. Cummings, Jeweller, of No. 428 Market street, Harrisburg, and at the same time presented the card of Mr. Cummings. He expressed a desire to purchase six hundred dollars' worth of fine cutlery, and made selections amounting to nearly nine hundred dollars. He, however, acted strangely, and was at once suspected of having intentions to appropriate articles not belonging to him to his own use. A lot of knives was shown him, among which was a package containing a dozen, and the wrapper thereon having a peculiar mark, the stranger inquired whether there were more of the same sort in the store, and while the clerk was looking for them, the package referred to disappeared. No effort was made, however, to arrest the man at the time, but it was deemed proper to watch his movements. He shortly left the store, promising to return and pay for the goods he had selected. An employe was sent to follow him. He proceeded to the hardware establishment of Vance & Landis, corner of Second and Market streets, and there selected several hundred dollars' worth of cutlery. While there he observed the clerk who had followed him from Justice's store, and at once inquired for the water-closet, to which he was directed. While he was there a policeman was stationed at the outer door of the store, to arrest him when he should leave.

After he emerged from the water-closet, a number of the stolen knives belonging to Mr. Justice were found therein. As he left the store, after promising to call and pay for the goods selected from the stock of Vance & Landis, the thief was arrested, and taken before Alderman Beitler, who committed him to prison. Mr. Justice subsequently forwarded a letter to one of his customers in Harrisburg, inquiring after Cummings, and desiring information concerning the business house for which the cards in the possession of the thief had been issued. Mr. Charles R. Cummings was informed of the matter, and advised to come to this city at once, to learn further particulars, and he left on the train on Friday morning. When brought before the prisoner he at once identified him as the man who was at his store on the 16th, and to whom he had given the cards referred to. The rascal's name is John Evans, and he hails from Newark, New Jersey.

AN ILLEGAL REMOVAL OF SPIRITS.—Before Commissioner Sergeant, at half-past 11 o'clock this morning, Patrick Carr and James Boyce were arraigned upon the charge of removing spirits to a place other than a bonded warehouse.

Thomas Haslan sworn—I am a policeman of the Eleventh District; about half-past 3 o'clock this morning, at the corner of Richmond and William streets, I saw some persons rolling a barrel across the street; we went up, and searched around for some time, and upon looking over the fence saw these two men stooping down between the barrels; Boyce jumped up, and I said, "You are caught at last," and he said, "Yes, we are caught;" the other man stood still; I told him to open the gate and close out; he did so, and we arrested both of them; Boyce called me to him, and asked me whether $10 would not satisfy me; I told him "No"; he then wanted to call somebody up to let them know where he was going to; a woman came out; he told her to go and tell Dunn he was arrested, and was going to the Station House; we then took them there; Carr said that all had been taken from there last week, and they had borrowed a still to work up what stuff was left, and then they would quit the business.

John Large sworn—I am a police officer of the Eleventh District; I was with Officer Haslan when he arrested the defendants; he told me that a man or two were rolling a barrel across William street; we went to the place, and after searching a little while we found these two men in the yard; they came out when we ordered them; I heard them say that a few days before everything had been taken from there, and they were finishing up with a borrowed still, and were going to quit the business; they said, if we would let them go, nobody would know it, and we would be the gainers.

Defendants were held to answer in $1000 bail.

A MEAN THEFT.—A fellow, calling himself Andrew J. Lutz was arrested last Saturday evening, at Ontario street and Girard avenue, on a charge of larceny. It appears that Andrew was going along, when the dulcet strains from a little Italian boy's fiddle floated in the air, and delighted his ear. He inwardly resolved to possess the musical instrument, and under the pretense of the boy's annoying him, he seized upon the coveted fiddle, and bore it away from the disconsolate boy in triumph. He did not enjoy his plunder long however, for he was soon arrested, and taken before Alderman Fitch, to answer for his thievish exploit. After a hearing, he was held in $700 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

A DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—A man calling himself Charles Marshall was acting in a very disorderly manner under the inspiration of bad whisky, when Officer Smith undertook to arrest him. Taking Marshall by the arm, the officer, in seductive accents, requested the pleasure of that individual's company as far as Alderman Jones' office. But Marshall was obtuse and could not see it, and so made a violent assault upon the officer, the result of which was that he was taken against his will to the Alderman's, and, after hearing the facts of the case, that gentleman held him in $300 bail to keep the peace, and fined him for being drunk.

ANOTHER ARREST IN THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY CASE.—Joseph Smith, who was one of the parties that made the assault upon Mr. Ehrenberg last Friday night, notice of which appeared in our Saturday's edition, was arrested on Saturday night. He succeeded in making good his escape upon that occasion, but a warrant was issued for his arrest. When arrested he was in the vicinity of Water and Spruce streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, and was recognized as one of the party who made the attack. He was held to answer the charge of attempted highway robbery.

ODD FELLOWS' THANKSGIVING.—By direction of the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, the 26th of April proximo (which is the anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Odd Fellows in this country) has been selected by the Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Order, Hon. J. P. Sanders, of New York, as a day of general thanksgiving by Odd Fellows throughout the United States, for the return of peace, prosperity, and for the preservation of the Order during the Rebellion just closed.

RECRUITING ON DOCK STREET.—We have received a communication, signed by the four officers of the regular army on recruiting duty in this city, and by the examining surgeon, characterizing the article which appeared in these columns on Friday last as untruthful and unjust. Before printing the communication referred to, we are subjecting the matter to a thorough investigation, and as soon as this is completed the result, and the correspondence which led to it, will be given to the public.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—Professor Asher, the well-known teacher of dancing, will give his second annual ball this evening, at Musical Fund Hall. The Professor will introduce many novelties, among them will be his celebrated "Shadow Dance," composed and arranged expressly for this occasion.

A HEAVY FALL.—Dr. David Trite fell on the ice whilst walking, and broke his leg. He was removed to his residence, at Lane and Cotton streets, in Manayunk. The Doctor is about fifty years old, and is very fleshy, weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds.

OUR COMMERCE—THE RIVER AS IT IS—CITY ICE BOAT.—The City Ice Boat left Chester Saturday morning shortly after daylight, intending to open a passage for the steamers Tonawanda, from Savannah, Georgia, and the Juniata, from New Orleans, leaving behind her the Hendrick Hudson, from Havana, the Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C., and the Whirlwind, from Charleston, S. C., whose captains declined the doubtful attempt to break the ice-blockade. At a late hour in the afternoon she had reached Tinicum Island, and was struggling in the regular channel, on the Jersey side of the island, that lying between it and the Pennsylvania shore, although shorter, being impracticable, not only that it was solidly frozen, but that its depth of water is not sufficient for the larger class of steamers, although the Swiftsure line between here and Baltimore always use it in preference to the other. The ice was rarely heavier. Opposite the Horseshoe, and from that point upwards to Reed street wharf, passengers were crossing, as they are above at Kensington and Richmond.

The skating is superb, and yesterday thousands were enjoying themselves in the bracing exercise. The oyster squadron are still in durance vile, although $100 *per capita* was offered to the inefficient city steamer for their deliverance. There are some seventy additional vessels, shallops, sloops, and schooners, in the same line of business, frozen in between this point and Reedy Island, having no hope of release save in a thaw. About 4 o'clock yesterday she had succeeded in reaching the coal wharves, just above Greenwich, having exhausted her supply, and being, in addition, badly bruised by the ice. This morning she was battling her way downwards, and was nearly opposite Gloucester. Where she left the Tonawanda and Juniata we were not able to learn, communication being difficult with the vessel. We propose a penny subscription for the purpose of the purchase of a decent steamer. It would pay.

THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.—Last Saturday afternoon the arch centres of the new railroad bridge over the Schuylkill river, above Girard avenue, were struck. This bridge is built of iron, and the piers and abutments, and the iron arches and trestle work, are all of the most substantial workmanship. It was built by the Camden and Amboy Railroad to connect their road direct with the Washington lines. The arch of the centre lay has a span of 216 feet.

STEALING HORSE BLANKETS.—Several days ago a colored man named John H. Johnson went to a stable in Media, and helping himself to a couple of horse blankets, a coat, and a hat, came down to this city to dispose of them. He was arrested, however, at Sixth and Lombard streets by Sergeant Smith, of the Third District, and was taken before Alderman Butler. After hearing the facts in the case, he was remanded to the authorities in Media.

OFF THE TRACK.—About 11 o'clock this morning, as one of the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars was turning the curve at Twenty-second and Walnut streets, the chain of the brakes broke, and sent the car clean off the track. It brought up on the northwest corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets. No one was hurt, although those who were in the car were well shaken up.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—This morning Bridget Conners made complaint before Alderman White that one Bridget Murphy assaulted her. She went to the latter Bridget's house to find her husband, having learned that he was too intimate there. She alleges that Mrs. Murphy set upon and beat her. Bridget No. 2 was committed to answer the charge.

BREACH OF PEACE.—Peter Alvin was arrested this morning, by Reserve Officer Stillwell for breach of peace—driving so close to another wagon that it was impossible for persons to cross the street.

TO BE TAKEN BACK.—William Donaldson was arrested this morning, by Detectives Levy and Tryon, on the charge of committing several larcenies in Chester, Delaware county. He will be taken there this afternoon.

LARCENY.—William Chambers was before Alderman Hurley this morning upon the charge of stealing an overcoat, the property of John Chambers. He will have a further hearing at 4 o'clock.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.
NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

TICKET 58,600!—The remarkable ticket is now in exhibition on many of the garments sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental Hotel. This number, it will be remembered, drew the Crosby Opera House, and the same number here indicates that that is the number of garments made of this kind this season at this immense clothing house.
Call and see the number, and the garments and the prices.

THE Woodstock (C. W.) *Sentinel* says:—"It is a generally admitted fact that the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Perry Davis & Son has been instrumental in alleviating much pain, and giving relief to millions of suffering humanity. The medical faculty almost every where recommend the Pain Killer, and its reputation is now established as the most beneficial family medicine now in use, and may be taken internally and externally to expel pain."

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—Thousands, returned soldiers and others, are suffering from these diseases, against which the usual remedies are useless; but for which DR HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERIC SPECIFICS are a sure cure. They are harmless Medicated Sugar Pills, but are a sure thing for these diseases. Single boxe, 25 cents; six boxes for $1 25. Sent by mail to any address free. Send to HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RENOWNED "PIONEER SOAP" has arrived. Lately our city has been put all astir at the announcement, "The Pioneer is Coming!" The mystery is solved, and the grocers of this city now offer to the public a soap that is made of the best materials, stands unrivaled, and we know from experience that those who give it a fair trial will be sure always to have it in their house. Don't fail to buy it, and try it. Ask your grocer for it.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED, MENDED, AND VARNISHED.—In order to keep hands employed, the above and other upholstery work will be done at half price during the winter months, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AS A TONIC AND APPETIZER, nothing can equal the effect of Dr H. Anders' Iodine Water. Unlike all stimulants, its effect is *permanent*, but dines up the body, and *gives* strength and vitality to all parts of the system. In old and chronic cases, it may be used with almost a certainty of success.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—Kilpatrick, No. 114 South Third street, cured by Dr. Fetter's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste Gum and Cocoanut Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, &c., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

UPHOLSTERY.—Cheap work either in Mattresses, Furniture, or Carpets. Labor done during the winter at half price, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections out up in neat boxes.
Also a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick knacks for Trees.

ALL FLAVORS of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

DERINGER.—On the morning of January 26, ELIZA, wife of Henry Deringer.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her residence, No. 612 N. Front street, without further invitation. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

FARSON.—On the 28th instant, WILLIAM H. H. FARSON.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, this morning, REBECCA KNIGHT, in the 78th year of her age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MCCURDY.—In this city, on Sunday, the 27th instant, Mr JOHN R. MCCURDY.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 118 N. Eighteenth street, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MORRIS.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. MARTHA MORRIS, in the 84th year of her age.
Notice of the funeral in the morning papers.

NICHOLSON.—On the morning of Seventh-day, the 26th instant, LINDZEY NICHOLSON, in the 84th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of High and Brown streets, on Fourth-day, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

WISE.—On the 26th instant, Captain MICHAEL WISE, aged 64 years.
The male relatives and friends, and the Captains' Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 Lombard street, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Mary's Church. Interment at Catholic Cemetery.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, PICTURE FRAME Makers, Looking Glass Dealers and others who use Iron Screw Eyes, Brass Screw Rings, Nails, and Hooks, Tacks, Brads, etc., are invited to examine the assortment of those articles at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THICK WAFFLES.—A REVOLVING Waffle Iron for making thick Waffles (an article frequently inquired after) is just received, and with other styles of Waffle Irons, is for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE CORN WISCONSIN CAKE IS VERY generally liked by those who are at all partial to cakes made of Indian meal, and is economical for breakfast or tea, and dyspeptics there are very few with whom the Bran Wisconsin Cake does not agree. The receipts are given to those who buy the Pan from
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 23 3m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street.
C. C. MACKEY has removed (temporarily) to No. 421 COMMERCE Street.
Sales of Merchandise, Household Furniture, and Personal Property of all kinds, will be attended to personally on reasonable terms at the premises of the owners.

LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, FILES, JAPANNED AND TINNED WARE, WAITERS, TRAYS, ETC.
On Wednesday, 30th inst.,
Commencing at 10 A. M.,
AT No. 421 COMMERCE STREET,
(Third Floor).
In lots to suit City and Country retail storekeepers, miscellaneous hardware, table and pocket cutlery, files, rasps, japanned and tinplated ware, brass cocks, tea trays, waiters, etc.
Catalogues will be ready, and the goods may be examined on Monday and Tuesday.

STORE WANTED,
suitable for the AUCTION BUSINESS. 1 26 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS,
518 No. 240 MARKET Street.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
On Wednesday Morning,
January 30 at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, by order of Administrator, stock of ribbons, choice dress silks, etc. etc. 1 28 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE AT
COULD & CO.'S
FURNITURE DEPOTS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!
Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.
Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, January 28.

Examining the Currency Printing Bureau.

On Thursday last the Secretary of the Treasury ordered an investigation of the books and papers of the Currency Printing Bureau, in charge of Mr. S. M. Clarke, appointing a Committee of Examination, consisting of Messrs. Wyman, Pratt, and Moore, and while this examination is in progress work has been suspended in the bronze room and some other departments of the bureau.

The suspension of work has given rise to a report that it was caused by the disappearance of thirty-five thousand dollars worth of one hundred dollar bonds, but, upon inquiry, no foundation for the report can be found. It is expected that, after this investigation is completed, the other bureaus, through which bonds, notes, and currency have to pass, will have an examination of accounts.

The Freedmen in South Carolina.

General Scott, of the Freedmen's Bureau, reports that the difficulties between the Sea Island negroes of South Carolina and the planters have been settled. The negroes agree either to leave the lands, or to work amicably for the planters.

The Whisky Men.

A large number of whisky dealers are in town endeavoring to get the tax on whisky reduced to one dollar per gallon. They have not succeeded, and it is pretty certain that Congress will pass some stringent laws to prevent the notorious frauds in the whisky trade, whereby it is sold at less per gallon than the tax alone.

General Butler in Town.

General Benjamin F. Butler is in town, and has taken quarters for the winter and for the coming session.

The Air-Line Railroad.

The Military Committee of the Senate this morning heard the remonstrances, on the part of various railroads interested, against the passage of the Air-Line Railroad bill.

The Whisky Tax.

The Sub Committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means have decided to report against reducing the tax on whisky.

Personal.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is confined to his room by injuries received from being knocked down by a sleigh.

The House Galleries Crowded.

The House hall is crowded again to-day in anticipation of hearing Mr. Stevens close the debate on his enabling resolution.

Impeachment.

Quite an exciting debate is in progress upon Mr. Loan's resolution for the impeachment of the President.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 28.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, for the removal of the Capital to a point nearer to the centre of population than Washington city. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Petitions for a higher tariff, equal rights, increase of pay for army officers, etc., were presented and referred.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) presented the petition of citizens of Wisconsin, asking Congress to purchase the library of Peter Force, of this city, for an addition to the Congressional Library.

Mr. Howe said he believed the Library Committee, of which he is Chairman, would soon report a bill according with the prayer of the petitioners. The petition was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Hendricks presented the petition of the Superintendents of Public Instruction of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Vermont, for the establishment of a Bureau of Education. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported the bill recently introduced by him, to abolish and prohibit peonage in the Territories of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Creswell, from the Committee on the Library, reported the bill compelling every person in copying, writing a book, engraving photographs, maps or charts, to send a copy of the same to the Congressional library, and directing postmasters to forward the same to the Congressional library free of cost. The bill was considered and passed.

Mr. Wade presented a resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate how often the present Governor of Colorado has been absent from the Territory under his appointment, by whom his absence was permitted, by whom his expenses to and from Washington were paid etc.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) had no objection to this resolution, but he would prefer in its stead to see a bill now before the Senate, to prohibit the absence complained of, taken up and passed. The administration of the Government was more corrupt in its Territorial officers than in any other department.

The attention of Congress ought to be directed to this subject, and he hoped to see the bill referred to passed at an early day.

Mr. Wade said he thought that bill had been passed already.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the resolution, so as to make it apply to Governors, Judges, and Secretaries of all the Territories.

The amendment was agreed to, and as amended the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up a joint resolution to pay to William S. Nelson $1000 for services in recruiting for the Union army in East Tennessee.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) explained that Nelson recruited a thousand men for the army of his country at his own expense, and at great risk to his life. He never held a commission in the army.

Mr. Grimes thought the passage of the resolution would be a dangerous precedent. It was hard to tell how many similar cases might be presented, and how much it would cost to pay every applicant a dollar a head for his recruits.

Mr. Lane said Nelson made sixteen trips over the mountains to get his recruits into the army. When such another deserving case came up he would be willing to consider it, but he had heard of none yet.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) said Mr. Nelson was a faithful Unionist, and deserved more than the resolution gave him. He lost two sons in battle and he and two of his sons were discharged at the end of three years' service.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Foland (Vt.) gave notice that when the one term amendment came up for consideration, he should move to amend by extending the term to six years. He was in favor of restricting the service as President to one term, but believed it ought to be six instead of four years.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) called up an act to amend an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, which was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in a verbal amendment. It provides:—

Section 1. That the several Courts of the United States and the several justices and judges of such Courts within their respective jurisdictions in addition to the authority already conferred by law shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases where any person may be restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution or of any treaty or law of the United States, and it shall be lawful for such person so restrained of his or her liberty to apply to either of said justices or judges for a writ of habeas corpus, which application shall be in writing and verified by affidavit, and shall set forth the facts concerning the detention of the party applying in whose custody he or she is detained, and by virtue of what claim or authority, if known, and the said justice or judge to whom such application shall be made, shall forthwith award a writ of habeas corpus, unless it shall appear from the petition itself that the party is not deprived of his or her liberty in contravention of the Constitution or law of the United States. Said writ shall be directed to the person in whose custody the party is detained, who shall make return of said writ and bring the party before the judge who granted the writ, and certify the true cause of the detention of such person, within three days thereafter, unless such person be detained more than the distance of twenty miles, and if beyond the distance of twenty miles and not above one hundred miles then within ten days, and if beyond the distance of one hundred miles then within twenty days, and upon the return of the writ of habeas corpus a day shall be set for the hearing of the cause, not exceeding five days thereafter, unless the party petitioning shall request a longer time. The petitioner may deny any of the material facts set forth in the return, or may allege any fact to show that the detention is in contravention of the Constitution or laws of the United States, which allegations or denials shall be made on oath. The said return may be amended by leave of the Court or Judge before or after the same is filed, as also may all suggestions made about it, that thereby the material fact may be ascertained. The said Court or Judge shall proceed in a summary way to determine the facts of the case by hearing testimony, and the arguments of the parties interested, and if it shall appear that the petitioner is deprived of his or her liberty in contravention of the Constitution or laws of the United States, he or she shall forthwith be discharged and set at liberty; and if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $1000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, according to the nature and aggravation of the case. From the final decision of any Judge, Justice, or Court, inferior to the Circuit Court, an appeal may be taken to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District in which said cause is heard, and from the judgment of said Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, on such terms and under such regulations and orders as well for the custody and appearance of the person alleged to be restrained of his or her liberty, as for sending up to the appellate tribunal a transcript of the petition for a writ of habeas corpus, a return thereto, and other proceedings as may be prescribed by the Supreme Court, or, in default of such, as the judges hearing said cause may prescribe. And pending such proceedings or appeal, and until final judgment of discharge in the same, any proceedings against such person so allowed to be restrained of his or her liberty in any state court, by or under any State, for any matter or thing so heard or determined, under and by virtue of such writ of habeas corpus, shall be deemed null and void.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in the morning hour, to the call of States for bills for reference only. Under the call, bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Starr (N. J.), relative to the port of Camden, N. J. To the Committee of Commerce.

By Mr. Ancona (Penn.), to regulate and fix the salary of the Consul at Hamburg. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, to establish certain post roads in Pennsylvania. To the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. Miller (Pa.), explanatory of an act relating to Revenue stamps on writs of process in Courts of Record. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Welker (Ohio), providing a criminal code for the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Trimble (Ky.), to repeal the tax on cotton and sugar. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Kelso (Mo.), proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. To the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Kelso's (Mo.) resolutions for the impeachment of the President (offered on the 7th of January) came up, when Mr. Loan (Mo.) moved to refer them to the Select Committee. An animated discussion took place, which had not ended when the morning hour expired, and the resolutions went over until Monday next.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 28.—The Stock Market is dull. U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 107½; 1864 do., 105½; 1865, do., 105¾@105¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupons, 99½; 7-30s, first series, 104¾@104¾; second series, 105¾@106; Virginia 6s, 59¾@61; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton, 45@46; Cumberland preferred, 33; Quicksilver, 38¾; Marpos, 11½; do. preferred, 23; Union Telegraph, 45½; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 58½; do. preferred, 70@74; Hudson River, 122@123; Reading, 102½; Michigan Southern, 72; Illinois Central, 114; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81½; Cleveland and To

THE AMENDMENT.

Wendell Phillips' Speech Against its Ratification.

A hearing was held in the Representatives' Hall of the Massachusetts State House, on January 24, before the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, to listen to arguments in favor of or against the passage, by the Legislature, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Wendell Phillips, after stating the several propositions of the amendment, proposed to discuss the points laid down. He said this amendment had been nine months before the country; nine months in this age of rapid progress was almost an age; legislation itself, by sheer necessity, had materially changed in nine months. He did not desire to oppose the general policy of Congress, but events had ripened so fast that if the amendment lay on the table of Congress for the first time to day, it was by no means certain it would receive a majority of votes. The feeling of Congress and of the loyal masses had been changed materially. The amendment had floated as far behind the present wish of the nation as had the amendment of 1861. Practically it was of little value. Failing back on the Executive and the Supreme Court, the South had made up its mind to oppose the amendment. Between these two it was evident that it would not be carried, for the North alone could not carry it. The action of Massachusetts, therefore, could be of no importance except as a mere expression of her opinion. No man who visits Washington has any idea that the amendment will ever be more than a mere attempt. The amendment, technically, says nothing about reconstruction; it makes three separate propositions, but has nothing looking directly or indirectly to this great question. Yet we are led to believe, by the action of the Republican National Committee, that these amendments were the plans of Congress as a basis of reconstruction. The members of Congress, many of them, seem to favor this idea, and Mr. Phillips quoted from a speech of Governor Ward, of New Jersey, to the same effect. The New York *Herald*, which certainly looks at things practically, all through the last fall counselled the Southern States to accept the amendments, and they could then come into the Union. And the Republicans who favor this view, if Massachusetts rejects the amendments, will say that Massachusetts rejects the Congressional plan of reconstruction. He thought he had demonstrated that the amendment, as it stands to-day, is of no practical value. One reason why we should not accept the amendment, is that we should pledge ourselves to a principle while others pledged themselves to nothing. He hoped that Massachusetts would see the necessity of postponing action, if she didn't refuse it. There was time enough to make amendments to the Constitution when they would be of some practical value. The fact is we have got far beyond the proposed amendment—we could not enforce it if we would—we must fight for more. Theatrical legislation is absurd; it don't settle vital principles. But suppose the Supreme Court arrays itself against us; that the President is impeached and that Mr. Boutwell's bill is carried, then will our cause be strong and the South will tremble for their safety. They will then say that they will accept the amendment, and Massachusetts, having committed herself to the measure, cannot refuse to give them the terms they ask. Another reason why he would not pass the amendment is that there is no essential cause for so doing. We pledge ourselves to principles, while the other party do not pledge themselves at all. We cannot read the future, so I would have our hands as free as those of the South. I do not choose to be bound. Even if the South comes in, who knows, after Messrs. Boutwell and Sumner have fought their battles and gained the day, but the South will turn back just in the moment of victory, and save themselves by accepting the amendment. Then what folly for these Northern States to bind themselves to a position to which the Southern States will not be bound; if you do not refuse that amendment, postpone it; say to-day it is of no sort of consequence. Postpone your decision for a year, and we will then see whether to accept it or not. We will not be bound while the rest of the country is not bound. The body of the public mind represented in the Supreme Court will not be bound; the body representing Southern interests, North and South, are not going to be bound. Why should we, as representing the radical element of the country, put ourselves down and be shackled by principle? If it was the most innocent principle or most unobjectionable measure in the world, I would not be shackled—I want to be as free as others. I would urgently, therefore, impress on Massachusetts the necessity of postponing action, if she does not absolutely refuse it. It is time enough to amend the Constitution when a practical question is involved. When Congress, by this second amendment, sits down and bids the Southern States to come into the halls of legislation as their co-equals, as a white man's Government, practically shutting out the negro race, he called it a swindle, while Mr. Wilson deemed it a compromise. We say to Robert Small, and others of his class, and to the Southern loyalists who stood by us during our struggle, we give you over to your enemies. He hoped Massachusetts would not be a party to such a monstrous piece of injustice, not to say inhumanity. Turning to the third section, we see that certain men would be disfranchised; they could not go to the ballot-box and throw their vote; but does any man doubt what the popular feeling of the South is to-day? Early in 1865 the South were ready to accept anything, but when Johnson in July intimated that he was on their side, it resumed its old purpose to get on its feet and undertake to secure inside of the Union what it had failed to secure outside of it by battle. There is no case in history where a minority sat down and were contented to try their contest only once. You can go anywhere in the South and find the 8,000,000 people as thoroughly wedded to their ideas as we are. Wade Hampton to-day believes that to admit the negro to a share in the Government, to teach the masses of the people, is dangerous. They have sacrificed wealth, social position, everything, and the Southern people do not pretend to believe this, but they do entertain such ideas. The effort of the North is to disarm the South from the possibility of fighting again. The North says we welcome you back, but you must not come in such a condition as to be competent to renew the fight. Is not that common sense? Compare South Carolina with ourselves, how many Bull Runs would it take to sweep the Declaration of Independence out of Massachusetts; it will take just as many defeats to sweep aristocracy out of South Carolina. The Southern people are thoroughly wedded to the idea that it would be anarchy to educate the negro. Wade Hampton is a man of convictions—he is sincere in his opinions, and he is a representative man. The North must be a North of convictions in order to meet the South on its own grounds. The South has not given up the battle; it has only changed the methods of carrying on its warfare. But he might be told that the third section of the amendment disfranchises these Rebel leaders, and they could not vote, but it was a sham. Who believes that if Jeff. Davis had subdued the North, and carried out his boast that he would reconstruct Massachusetts like unto South Carolina, and disfranchised Charles Sumner, George S. Boutwell, John A. Andrew, and ten thousand others like them—who believes, he said, that their influence in Massachusetts would be gone, although they could not go to the ballot-box? Who is going down into South Carolina to enforce these amendments? Supposing a man is elected to Congress from one of their districts, and a remonstrance goes up that he was elected by 5000 disfranchised votes, and if the man will vote right he will be admitted, but if not he will be rejected. If we were sure the Republicans were to always be the dominant party we might be safe, but that may not be the case. Henry Wilson could not keep still all last summer till he had voted in two Senators from Colorado, although they had the word white in their Constitution, because they would vote right on two important matters, and he is not an exception to the rule—he is an example. The third section cannot be executed. What are we going to do? We must put the elements of the Government down there on our side. Do not put the parchment on our side, put the elements—for we cannot build the Governments down South by parchment amendments—we cannot smother Wade Hampton with printed paper. Mr. Wilson says we shall have a President to our mind in 1868. We are not sure of that. It would take but the changing of 24,000 votes to elect Andy Johnson President, and that is perhaps not a hard matter to do with the help of the Federal patronage. Now, in view of these facts, said Mr. Phillips, what is the remedy for this? It was to put 700,000 negro votes in the scale. He was in favor of disfranchising prominent Rebels, but if he could give the negro the ballot he would be willing to trust Wade Hampton. Mr. Phillips, in conclusion, urged that Massachusetts should not stultify herself by ratifying the amendment, and sat down amid great applause.

A Bankrupt Congressional Millionaire.

A Franklin (Pa.) correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* gives the following history of the case of the Hon. Charles V. Culver, who has been released from imprisonment in order to take his seat in Congress:—

The history of a late inmate of the jail in this town and county just released by a direct intervention of Congress, by virtue of his privileges as M. C.) is both romantic and of interest. Six years ago a young man of affable address and very agreeable appearance made his *debut* in Franklin, opening a banking office on seemingly small and (reported) borrowed capital. By others of introduction from most honorable parties, by a suavity of deportment that at once won and retained a large circle of acquaintances, by an unobtrusive yet zealous interest in the Methodist Church, and occasional exhibitions of charity, magnificent when compared with the gifts of his neighbors, this young man rapidly gained popularity and branched out into larger spheres of business. New York city became familiar with his name, and Wall street always responded liberally and promptly to his call for specie and bonds. All at once the speculative excitement sprang up, and the Wall street banker and Franklin banker drew vivid pictures of progress and wealth. Indeed, he was elected to our national Congress from his district, and is now a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, an honor given him by an admiring constituency. Reno, a flourishing town in the oil regions, was founded by him, and its principal street now bears its name. A railroad, costing $1,500,000, was laid out and built and equipped under his control, and at the expense of his pocket, General Burnside, of Rhode Island, acting as Civil Engineer. A private residence was fitted and furnished luxuriously with ornaments of oil paintings and rare works of art. Wild lands of Illinois and Indiana were bought up, and the deeds thereof were at bargains in the broker's office, and Sir Morton Peto and party were feted by him with prodigality. Confidence in him and credit to him seemed without limit, until, a few months ago, a heavy and sudden draft on his New York house found not enough funds in his safe, and Culver, Penn & Co. were reported as having failed to the amount of $6 000,000 indebtedness. Mr. Culver, who was the financial agent and manager of the concern, confesses to the indebtedness of $4 000 000. In addition to several civil suits, so many indictments are pending against him, charging him with embezzlement and fraudulent pretenses, in that special deposits and temporary trusts were appropriated by him to private ends. It is due to Mr. Culver, whom we had believed to be of honest purpose, to say that his neighbors here generally accredit him with no disposition to concealment, and believe him to be the victim of wild and visionary schemes that have their first origin in the atmosphere of the New York stock markets, rather than a predisposed swindler. At this exhibit to his creditors, his assets, valued on original costs, exceeded his debts by six hundred thousand dollars, but not more than two-thirds of the first price could be realized. And while he might have availed himself of his Congressional privilege to secure release from imprisonment long ago, he preferred to meet his wrong in manful confession of it, due reparation as far as was in his power, and patient submission to the punishment of the courts, and was only released last week on demand of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives. It is a strange, sad spectacle. The millionaire of yesterday is penniless to-day, and even his household effects have been knocked down by the auctioneer.

Murder of a Wife by her Husband.

A tragic event has occurred at Lamoille, Bureau county, Illinois. On Monday, soon after dark, the citizens of Lamoille, a small village located in the northeast corner of Bureau county, were startled by the report of a gun, and the cries of murder. It was disclosed that John Card, a citizen of Lamoille, commonly known as Deaf Jack, had shot his wife. Card asserts that he was impelled to the commission of the bloody deed by a passion of jealousy. Mr. Card was from home on Monday, and, on returning, learned that his wife was attending a dance in the village. He hastened to the place, carrying with him a double-barrelled shot-gun. On arriving at the house, he called her out on the street, and asked her whether she would go home with him. Card says that she replied that she did not intend to live with him any longer. He thereupon responded "Good-by, till we meet in heaven," raised his gun, and fired both charges through her neck, killing her instantly. Card is an Englishman by birth, has been ten years in this country, is perfectly deaf, and has a great passion for hunting. He was only married last March, and has no children. The murderer was arrested and brought to Princeton, and is now confined in the Princeton jail. His regret seems to produce an overwhelming grief, and he requests that an examination and trial be waived, a death warrant issued, and he be executed.

—It is estimated that the health of American women has improved twenty-five per cent. since they commenced wearing thick shoes and warm underclothing.

—When the town of New Ulm, Minn., was laid out, years ago, the proprietors made it one of the conditions that "no church should be built in the place."

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 10 mwfs No. 510 RACE Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu5

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

DOMESTICS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Bleached Muslins, 15, 17, 21, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
Unbleached Muslins, 16 18 20, 22, 25c., etc.
All widths Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 31, 25, and 37½c.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 95c.
Heavy and wide unbleached Sheeting, 33c.

CANTON FLANNELS! CANTON FLANNELS!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, and 31c.
Large assortment selected styles best Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams 25 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½c. to $1.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½ and 40 cents.
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40 45, 50c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels all widths
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels.
Bargains in Table Linens, 50c. to $1.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Apron Bird-eye, etc.
Nursery Diaper, $2, $2 25, $2 50 to $7 50.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Shirting Linens Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of good styles Calicoes at 18½ and 20 cents per yard; best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins; All-wool and Domet Flannels; Canton Flannels, etc., at the very lowest market prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best make of Shirting Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins, Towels, and Crash.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, from $1 85 up to $5.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Handsome Nainsook Plaid Muslins, large plaids.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Tarlatans, from 35 up to 75 cents per yard.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
New shape Hoop Skirts, best quality.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 100 dozen Linen Napkins, at $2 45, $2 75, $3 $8 50. 2

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods.
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¾ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 30 springs, $1 10; and 40 springs $1 25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms.
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 9m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

UHLER & HOPKINS,

FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 48 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Where they will continue the

CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,

AS HERETOFORE. [12 smwlm

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLDS

9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$400,000

ASSETS.....$2,553,146·13

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1867,

Published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1842:—

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $4,000,000; being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $31,620 84 in the neighboring counties. $2,001,721·21

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's Sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and Seventeenth streets.
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street.
Hotel and lot, S. E. corner Chesnut and Beach streets.
Five houses and lot, north side of George street, west of Ashton street.
Seven houses and lot, east side of Beach street, south of Chesnut street.
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Querville avenue, Bristol.
Two houses and lots, north side of Filbert street, west of Eighth street.
A house and lot, west side of Bread street, south of Race street.
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street.
A house and lot, east side of Frankford road, south of Auburn street
A lot of ground, south side of Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street
Total, surveyed and valued at $109,954 28.
Cost . . . . . $87,951·68

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security (valued at $167,676 50), $93,633·75

STOCKS.

$45,000 U. S. Bonds, 1881.
$40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.
$75,000 U. S. 5-20 Year Registered Bonds.
$32,700 Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable.
$9,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861.
$ 6,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds.
$900 North Pennsylvania R. R. coupon scrip.
429 shares Penna. Railroad Company.
91 " Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
200 " Bank of Kentucky.
17 " Northern Bank of Ky.
100 " Union Bank of Tennessee.
13 " Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
200 " Southwark Railroad Co.
24 " Union Canal Company.
16 " Continental Hotel Company
$650 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.
$215 Philadelphia City Warrants.
Total Market Value.....$311,165·15
Cost . . . . . $273,023·00
Notes and Bills Receivable . . . 3,621·84
Revenue Stamps . . . . . 49·50
CASH on hand..... $34 422 50
" in hands of Agents..... 8 349 00
Total Cash . . . . . 42,763·40
$2,493,001·38

REAL ESTATE.

MARKET PRICE..... $109,954 28
COST, AS ABOVE..... 87,951 68
$22,002·60

STOCKS.

MARKET PRICE..... $311,165 15
COST, AS ABOVE..... 273,023 00
$38,142·15

Total . . . . . $2,553,146·13

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses Paid during the Year 1866, $112,187·32

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST—

JAMES W. McALLISTER, SECRETARY PRO TEM.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, GEORGE FALES,
TOBIAS WAGNER, ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT, FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.
GEORGE W. RICHARDS, PETER McCALL,
ISAAC LEA, WM. A. BLANCHARD.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
1 23 wfn 6t GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 lldm

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $500 000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood, T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain, John P. White,
John Mason, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT streets, Philadelphia.
FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1804.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision of its Charter:—

Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867..... $252,502·80
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866..... 55,146 62
$307,649 42
Fire premiums same period..... $40,261·27
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866..... 12 872·37
53,133·64
$360 783 06

Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—
On Marine risks..... $231,497·23
On Fire risks..... 33,602 86
Received from interest on investments and salvages..... 46 431·49
$311 531 28

Losses expenses, etc., during the same time:—
Losses Marine..... $238 279·96
do. Fire..... 12,784 81
Return Premiums..... 20 000·82
Reinsurances..... 21,042 14
Expenses and Commissions..... 24 498 19
United States and State Taxes..... 7 074 54
$330,570 16

Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip... $28,533·00

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, 1881..... 11,500·00
Do. 7 30 do 1867..... 5,000 00
Do. 5 20 do 1862..... 11 000 00
Do. registered, 1862..... 5 000 0
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds..... 10,000·00
City of Philadelphia 6 percent. bonds..... 15 000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent bonds..... 3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent. bonds..... 7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1889..... 11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1875..... 3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds 17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds.. 1,000·00
Do. do. second do. do..... 1,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds..... 10 000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds..... 10 000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds..... 14 000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds..... 10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds..... 11 000·00
166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co..... 8 300 00
160 " North Pennsylvania Railroad..... 5,000·00
106 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co..... 5 300 00
68 " Philadelphia National Bank..... 6 800·00
88 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank... 8 800 00
1438 " Union Mutual Insurance Co..... 28,780 00
88 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co... 2,200 00
160 " Phœnix Insurance Co..... 1,600 00
4 " American West India Co..... 400·00
26 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co..... 5 000·00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad..... 2 425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co..... 360 00
$336 114 38
Bills receivable..... 75 509 04
Cash in Bank..... 49,489·14
Due for unsettled premiums..... 24,831 93
$386 024 40

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith, H. F. Robinson,
S. Destonet, Samuel C. Cook,
A. E. Borie, James R. Campbell,
Francis Tete, William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin, Charles Wheeler,
Newberry A. Smith, S. Deibert,
Henry Lewis, Norris S. Cummings,
William C. Kent, Solomon Townsend,
J. P. Steiner, F. Lavergne,
Edward L. Clark, John Moss,
George Lewis, J. S. Perot,
Ellis Yarnall, George H. Sheble.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 15 12t

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 N. FIFTH STREET.

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Published in compliance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

Bonds and Mortgages (on property in the City of Philadelphia only)..... $941,366·17
Ground Rents (in Philadelphia only)..... 20,148·31
Real Estate..... 26,036·23
U. S. 5-20 Loan..... 45,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes..... 5,000·00
Cash in Banks..... 44,052 58
Total..... $1,086,583·29

TRUSTEES.

GEORGE W. TRYON, GEORGE I. YOUNG,
WM. B. HAMILTON, JOSEPH R. LYNDALL,
JOHN SOUDER, LEVI P. COATS,
PETER A. KEYSER, SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
JOHN PHILBIN, CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW, JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBERT SHOEMAKER.

GEORGE W. TRYON, PRESIDENT.

WM. H. HAMILTON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM T. BUTLER, SECRETARY. 1 23 wfm3t

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851·96.

Capital..... $400,000 00
Accrued surplus..... 944,543 13
Premiums..... 1,162,308·83

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $810,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 1 15

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, as in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts., Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871..... $114,000·00
120 000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881..... 136,500·00
200 000 United States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes..... 211,500·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)..... 128,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 54,700·00
40,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan..... 44,620·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan..... 50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 24,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent Bonds (Penna. R. R. guaranteed)..... 20,750·00
20 000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan..... 5,040·00
15,000 200 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest unguaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)..... 15 000 00
7 150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8,258 25
5 000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,950·00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company..... 0,000·00
115,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property..... 108,900·00
$1 045,550 par. Market value. $1,079,286·75
Cost, $1 030,552 05
Real Estate..... 33,000·00
Bills receivable for Insurances made..... 27,617·23
Balance due by agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 38,923·98
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $3 173 Estimated value..... 2,930·00
Cash in Bank..... $41,102·26
Cash in Drawer..... 447·14 41,549·40
$1,407,321·36

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder, William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding, Edward Darlington,
John B. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair, Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Hallett, Jr., Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand, James S. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig, Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal Spencer Mellvaine,
George G. Leiper, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig, A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor, D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel, George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 63 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew McAuley, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Francisous Gen. Agent Penna R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 13 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company (averably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac H

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of Saturday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, January 26.

Senate.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) introduced a bill amendatory of an act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, which provides that the second and third sections of said act shall be so amended as that claims of loyal citizens of States not in rebellion for quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the United States army and receipted for, or which may have been taken by order or sanction of army officers without receipts being given, may be submitted to the Quartermaster-General, accompanied by evidence of the facts in the case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General to cause such claim to be examined, and if satisfied of the justice of the claim and the loyalty of the claimant, to report such case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with recommendation for settlement, and that similar claims for subsistence furnished as above shall be considered and acted upon in the same manner by the Commissary-General of Subsistence. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) introduced a bill to regulate the care and supervision of the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for other purposes; providing that all persons not in the employment of the Senate or House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, or the Court of Claims, or the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, but who may be employed in or about the Capitol, including the Librarian of the Congressional Library, his assistant and messengers; the whole of the Capitol police force; the watchmen, laborers and all others necessarily employed in the care of the Capitol, the cultivation of the ground, &c., together with the floral and propagating gardens, shall be under the charge of a Superintendent of the Capitol and Capitol Grounds, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives; and that all the supervision heretofore exercised by the Commissioners of Public Buildings over the Capital and grounds described, shall be exercised by the Superintendent aforesaid, and all the rooms of the old building formerly used by the Senate and House, shall, when required for the use of either body, be placed under the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, but all parts of the Capitol not then held shall be under the Superintendent of Capitol and Grounds; and it is further provided by the bill that all bills allowed by any committee appointed by the Senate or the House of Representatives, or by the two bodies jointly, in satisfaction of any claim against either the Senate, the House of Representatives, or both bodies conjointly, shall be audited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury as passed by the committee approving such bill. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced a bill to abolish and prohibit the system of peonage in New Mexico and other parts of the United States, which declares unlawful the holding of any person to service or labor under the system known as peonage in the said territory or any other territory or State of the United States; that all acts, laws, resolutions, orders, etc., in said territory, or in other territories or States, heretofore established and enforced, by virtue of which attempt may be made to maintain or enforce the voluntary or unvoluntary service or labor of any person or persons in liquidation of any debt or obligation, or otherwise, are hereby declared null and void, and punishes with fine of from $1000 to $5000, or imprisonment from one to five years, or both, any persons who shall hold, arrest, or return, or aid therein any person to a condition of peonage; that all debts, obligations, loans or advances in the liquidation of which the voluntary or involuntary service of any person or persons is now or may hereafter be claimed under the said system, are declared null and void, and the persons so held shall be discharged under this act from such obligations. That the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau shall within thirty days from the passage of this bill, appoint an assistant commissioner, to be located in the Territory of New Mexico, to enforce the provisions of this act; and any person who shall obstruct or in any way interfere with the said assistant commissioner shall be subject to the penalties provided as above, in the second section of the act; and any military officer so interfering with such commissioner shall be dishonorably dismissed the service, and be thereafter disqualified for holding office under the Government, and that all persons in the civil or military service of the Government in the said Territory of New Mexico shall be required to aid in enforcing this act. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Newsboys' Home, and also for the relief of abandoned children in the District of Columbia, which provides for changing the name of the Newsboys' Home to the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society of the District of Columbia, and enlarges the powers of the board of managers, so that they may receive any vagrant, indigent or abandoned minor children under regulations as provided in the bill. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Oregon) called up the joint resolution introduced by him yesterday, giving an increase of twenty per cent. to all clerks, messengers, watchmen, and other civil employees of the Government engaged in Washington city, including clerks in the city Post Office, and the detectives of the Metropolitan Police whose salaries do not exceed $1200 per annum, twenty per cent. extra compensation on their respective salaries or pay for one year, from and after the 30th of June, 1866.

Pending the consideration of this the morning hour expired, and the Tariff bill came up, the question being upon the amendment of Mr. Frevlinghuysen to increase the duty on zinc, spelter or tentenaque, in blocks, from two to two and a half cents per pound. Disagreed to. Yeas, 10; nays, 17.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) moved to amend by striking out the word "albertite" from the following paragraph:—"On chapapate or asphaltum, bitumen or mineral pitch, albertite and bituminous shales of all descriptions, five dollars per ton. His object, he said, was to put it under the head of coal. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) moved to amend, by changing the duty on all marble in slabs or blocks from fifty cents per cubic foot, and twenty per cent. ad valorem, to one dollar per cubic foot.

Mr. LANE (Ind.), from the Conference Committee, on the bill in regard to the appointment of pension agents, made a report.

The report was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President. As agreed to by the committee, it removes all pension agents appointed since the first of July last, instead of the first of October, as in the bill passed by the Senate.

The Tariff bill was resumed.

Mr. Edmunds' amendment was disagreed to. Yeas, 13; nays, 22.

Mr. DAVIS moved to increase the duty on Russia, Manilla, and all other hemps, unmanufactured, from twenty-five to fifty dollars per ton.

Mr. HENDERSON addressed the Senate on this subject, and in the course of his remarks said he hoped the bill would be postponed until it was ascertained what the House intended to do about reducing internal taxes. Every year of the last four or five years he (Mr. Henderson) had been asked to vote an increase of internal taxes. No sooner had he done this than he was told he must increase the tariff to protect home manufacturers. He believed the existing tariff was ample for revenue purposes. Under it and the internal tax now levied, the national debt could be paid off in fifteen or twenty years. This bill, he said, was unjust to the West. It seemed to be the result of a combination of different interests, each agreeing to help the other, and the result being a general increase all round.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce a resolution calling upon the President for a copy of the report of General Wilson on the capture of Jefferson Davis. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced a bill to increase and equalize the pay of army officers, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Military Committee.

Section 1 gives all officers of the army not entitled to double ration or commutation therefore, an increase for two years from January 1, 1867, of 25 per cent. on the present pay proper, and establishes the pay of all mounted officers at the same rates as that of cavalry of like grades.

Section 2 repeals section 35 of an act of July 28, 1866, and fixes the price of rations for two years at fifty cents per ration for all officers below brigadier-general serving with troops, and for academic purposes at West Point.

Section 3 continues to all officers in the regular army who have served as volunteers the same rank by brevet as the highest commission they held as volunteers, and provides that the relative rank of all officers of same grade and date of commission shall be determined by their previous commissions, whether regular or volunteer, and places all officers on the same footing as to rank, pay, promotion, emoluments, and in all other particulars in their respective grades.

Section 4 continues the present pay of enlisted men for three years from the proclamation of peace, August 20, 1865.

Section 5 abolishes the bands established by act of July 28th, 1866, except the band at the Military Academy.

Section 6 abolishes the office of Second Assistant Secretary of War.

Section 7 gives professors of West Point, of less than ten years' service, assimilated rank and pay of major of cavalry; over ten and less than twenty years, lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and over twenty years, colonel of cavalry; and provides that they and the officers on duty at West Point shall be denied the increased compensation provided for in the first section.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the joint resolution introduced early in the session by Mr. Wade, to amend the Constitution by prohibiting the re-election of any person to the office of President of the United States.

Mr. WADE gave notice that he should call this up at an early day and ask the Senate to passit, so as to submit it to the Legislatures of the States this winter.

The Tariff bill was resumed. The amendment of Mr. Davis to increase the duty on hemp was disagreed to, and the bill was then taken out of the Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, the next question being on concurring in the amendments adopted in committee.

Before proceeding any further than this the Senate went into Executive session at 4 o'clock P. M., and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill, on which Mr. Ross (Ill.) addressed the House, stating his objection to it as unconstitutional and adverse to the principles enunciated by the Republican party during the war, and as being unwise and inexpedient.

He did not recognize any such doctrine as that enunciated the other day by Mr. Raymond, that all the acts of the Republican party were done, not under the Constitution, but in accordance with some public sentiment, which he had denominated "The unwritten Constitution." The bill before the House was at variance with the solemn pledge given by the House, in what was known as the Crittenden resolutions, defining the objects and purposes for which the war was to be prosecuted. It was at variance with the course of Congress in allowing Senators and Representatives from the Rebel States to hold their seats until their terms expired. It was at variance with the act assessing direct taxes on the Rebel States, and it certainly could not have been contemplated to impose taxation without representation. It was at variance with the act of 1862, apportioning Representatives who were apportioned to the States that are declared by this bill as out of the Union.

The action of the Supreme Court was against the bill, inasmuch as it took up and disposed of the suits returned from those lately Rebel States, and that action was in conformity with the act of Congress establishing Circuit and District Courts in those States. The bill was in conflict with the declaration of our Government to the French Government, that the seats of Southern Representatives in the Congress of the United States were still vacant and waiting to be occupied by them. Referring to Mr. Seofield's attack last Saturday on the Secretary of State, he expressed the idea that Mr. Seward, who had furnished brains to the Republican party for twenty-five years, should have been treated with more respect by members of that party. This bill, he contended, was in conflict with Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, in which he had announced that he would proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in all States which had not representatives in Congress on the first of January following.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.) interrupted to say that though Mr. Seward might have been the leader of the Republican party, yet that was before he had got his head hurt, but that since he had got his head hurt he had been a fit leader of the Democratic party.

Mr. ROSS, without stopping to notice the interruption, proceeded with his argument against the bill. He believed the calm and dispassionate opinion of the House would be that the bill was unworthy of an American Congress. The war had been waged to save, not to destroy, the union of the States; but according to the theory of this bill, the war had struck from the national banner ten of its stars. He never could consent to such an act. The expressed sentiments of Generals Grant and Sherman were against this bill. Some army officers might favor it, but they were officers whose military deeds during the war had been the hunting of cotton and silver spoons. Another objection to the principle of declaring the Rebel States conquered provinces was that, if they were conquered provinces, the General Government would be responsible for their debts. He recognized in the party most opposed to the representation of the Southern States in Congress the operation of the feeling in support of a high tariff.

The representatives allotted to the ten States excluded were only fifty, so that even if they were in their seats, the Representatives of other States would outnumber them nearly four to one. What danger, then, would there be from that source? After 1870 they would be outnumbered five to one. The including of the colored people in the basis of representation would not add much to the Southern representatives, because, if there was any truth in the reports of outrages upon colored people in the South, as industriously circulated, there would be an emigration of negroes from the South to New England like to a flight of doves, and the representation of New England would be increased. He deprecated the assaults made in the House upon Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, and upon the President of the United States.

If Congress could depose the President and paralyze the Supreme Court, civil government would be destroyed in this country. He thought he saw among the leaders of the Republican party types of the Robespierres, the Dantons and the Marats of the French Revolution. He appealed to Congress to let well enough alone. "Rather bear the ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of." As to the proposed impeachment of the President, he almost thought that he ought to be impeached for having so many disunionists in office.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.), at the close of Mr. Ross' speech, rose and said he would mention the conclusion to which he had come in reference to the management of the bill. He would not attempt to take a vote to-day, as there were several gentlemen who wished to speak, but he desired when the House adjourned this evening to have the floor, so that on Monday he could call the previous question. Before doing so, however, he would invite the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Ashley, to withdraw his substitute, and would also invite his colleague, Mr. Bingham, to withdraw his motion to refer to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and then the bill could be discussed and amended under the five minute rule, as if in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ASHLEY hoped the motion to recommit would not be adopted. That would be a declaration on the part of the House that no action might be expected during the remainder of this Congress on the great question of reconstruction. He accepted the suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and now withdrew his substitute, and he would sustain the motion that the bill be considered in the House under the five minute rule, that it might be perfected and sent to the Senate within the next two or three days. Allowing ten days, within which the bill, if vetoed, might be reconsidered, there were but twenty working days left of this session.

Mr. CONKLING (N. Y.) asked Mr. Ashley what objection there was to having the bill committed to a committee which was familiar with the subject, and which had a right to report at any time.

Mr. ASHLEY replied that the Reconstruction Committee had had no meeting this session, although several bills had been referred to it, and to send this bill to that committee would be sending it to its grave.

Mr. CONKLING thought that was a poor answer, coming from a source so distinguished, and from a gentleman so ingenious. He hoped the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) would not withdraw his motion to commit the bill, and that the majority of the House would commit it.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) called attention to the fact that the bill to which his was a substitute had been reported from the Reconstruction Committee, and the House, if it preferred the original bill to the substitute, could so vote. That committee had had several bills referred to it this session, and he asked Mr. Conkling why it had not acted on them?

Mr. CONKLING replied, that if he were chairman of the committee on the part of the House, he could probably answer the question; but as he was only a subordinate member of it, bound to come when called, and having no right to call others, he could not answer it. (Laughter at the expense of Mr. Stevens, who is chairman).

Mr. ASHLEY said that, as he believed the Committee on Reconstruction would not be able to agree on a bill, he should vote against the reference of the bill. He proceeded to argue on the general principles of the bill, and in the course of his remarks spoke of the President of the United States as having become the leader of a negative Rebellion as hostile and as dangerous to the United States as an armed open Rebellion would be if he were at the head of it.

Mr. FINCK asked his colleague whether the Republican party in Congress had agreed upon any definite plan of reconstruction?

Mr. ASHLEY replied, that so far as he knew, it had not.

Mr. HISE inquired whether the idea of Mr. Ashley was that none but those whom he and his party deemed loyal—to wit, the negroes and interlopers in the Southern States—were to be admitted to suffrage, and that the great body of the people were to be disfranchised?

Mr. ASHLEY replied that the great body of the people there had the entire forgiveness of the conqueror. In the Constitutional Amendment there were only certain parties excluded from holding office. He asked whether the gentleman from Kentucky would favor the admission of those Senators and Representatives who had abandoned their seats in Congress to join in the Rebellion?

Mr. HISE argued that after they had laid down their arms the people of the Rebel States came in under the amnesty, entitled to all rights as citizens.

Mr. ASHLEY said that the position of the gentleman and of his party was that Jefferson Davis, or any other leader of the Rebellion, could come here and take seats in this honored hall. He (Mr. Ashley) cared not how few loyal men there were in a state, whether black or white, the nation would be disgraced if it turned its back upon those who had been its friends.

Mr. CHANLER asked whether, if no loyal people but negroes were found in a State, he would recognize that State Government based on negro votes alone?

Mr. ASHLEY—The gentleman asks a question which he knows very well—

Mr. CHANLER (venturing to finish the sentence)—You cannot answer. (Laughter.)

Mr. ASHLEY (finishing it in his own way)—Has no practical effect.

Mr. CHANLER—You cannot answer; you dare not answer!

Mr. ASHLEY—Yes, I can.

Mr. CHANLER—Then give the answer, yes or no, and do not stand paltering about it. (Laughter.)

Mr. ASHLEY—When the gentleman from New York talks about my not daring to answer, he seems to talk of what he knows nothing about.

Mr. CHANLER—Then give us the answer, and that will settle the question.

Mr. ASHLEY—Take your seat, and I will give the answer. If there be a single State of the American Union in which there is not a loyal man except black men, I would clothe those black men with the right of franchise, and every other right under this Government. (Applause on the floor and in the galleries, with some hisses.)

In continuation of his argument, Mr. ASHLEY said he would not vote to-day to admit Horace Greeley as a member from South Carolina, or any other man, however loyal, until the State was restored to its practical relations with the Government of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired peculiarly which Horace Greeley he meant—the South Carolina one or the New York one.

Mr. ASHLEY—Either, sir, for that matter. In continuation of his remarks he said—The assumption—the brazen assumption of men here who, during the entire war, were in secret alliance with the Rebels, coming here now and joining hands with the apostate at the other end of the avenue, who is the leader—the recognized leader of a counter revolution or negative rebellion, as I said a while ago, passes comprehension.

After Mr. ASHLEY sat down, Mr. WINFIELD, (N. Y.), who had in the meantime procured from the reporter a copy of the foregoing remarks of Mr. Ashley, rose and asked Mr. Ashley to whom he had intended to apply those remarks.

Mr. ASHLEY—I intended to refer to the great body of the men in the Opposition; to every man who was opposed to the war, opposed to the draft, who discouraged enlistments, who harbored deserters, who went into secret societies, in order to organize conspiracies in the North against the Government.

Mr. WINFIELD—I desire to know whether the gentleman from Ohio intends to charge that there were men who were in secret alliance with the enemy during the Rebellion?

Mr. ASHLEY—I am unable to say from any personal knowledge whether there are any such men here; but from general reputation, and from the votes of gentlemen who were in opposition during the war—"not another man and not another dollar"—and from speeches made by gentlemen on that side of the House, I have no doubt that some of the men here have been here during the entire war.

Mr. WINFIELD—I do not propose to be tried on general charges. I desire to say for myself, and so far as I know for my associates on this floor, of our school of politics, that the insinuation that we are, or ever have been, in alliance with the Rebels, is utterly untrue, and if intended to apply to us it is a false and unfounded slander.

Mr. HUNTER (N.Y.)—And I say that, so far as I am concerned, it is a base lie.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. Upson in the chair) called the gentleman from New York to order.

The Speaker (Mr. Colfax) then resumed the Chair, and

Mr. HILL (Ind.) excepted to the language used by Mr. Hunter.

The Speaker—Those words are out of order.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.)—Nevertheless, true.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Pennsylvania is out of order in interpolating that remark.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) took exception to the remark of Mr. Randall, supposing it, however, to have been made by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.)—I made that remark, and if my colleague wishes to hear it again, I will repeat it.

Mr. HILL (Ind.) submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the gentleman from New York, Mr. Hunter, in declaring during debate in the House, in reference to the assertion of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Ashley—"I say that, so far as I am concerned, it is a base lie"—has transgressed the rules of this body, and that he be censured for the same by the Speaker.

Mr. ANCONA (Pa.), after some discussion, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived. Yeas, 32; nays, 70.

Mr. LE BLOND (Ohio) said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), and his colleague (Mr. Bingham), had frequently during the present session indulged in remarks which would disgrace any community to listen to.

Mr. STEVENS called Mr. Le Blond to order, and

The Speaker ruled that the remarks were out of order.

Mr. LE BLOND resuming, asked the House which was the most offensive, the language used by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hunter), or that used by his colleague (Mr. Ashley)? The latter was language which no American citizen, willing to adhere to the laws and Constitution, would listen to. (Applause on the floor and galleries.)

The Speaker lectured the spectators who had violated the rules by manifestations of applause.

Mr. NIBLACK intimated, in an undertone, that this time the applause was on the Democratic side, and hence the Speaker's rebuke to the galleries.

The Speaker overheard the remark, and intimated that it was unjust and uncalled for, and

Mr. NIBLACK made due apology.

Mr. HILL asked for the reading of the report of Mr. Ashley's and Mr. Winfield's remarks.

They were reproduced by the reporters and read by the Clerk, and then the House proceeded to vote on the resolution of censure.

Mr. HILL asked to be excused from voting, saying that he could not vote no without seeming to justify one member giving the lie, nor for it without seeming to justify the language of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ashley), which he certainly did not do. He was not excused.

The vote was taken and resulted—Yeas, 84; nays, 34.

Mr. Hunter was called upon to receive the censure of the House. He came to the inner line of seats, and was addressed by the Speaker, as follows:—

Mr. Hunter:—No deliberative body can preserve its own self-respect or command the respect of its constituents, that tolerates the use of offensive language, condemned by gentlemen everywhere, as well as by parliamentary law. For having transgressed the rules of the House, it has resolved that you shall be censured by the Speaker. Having thus declared the censure of the House, you will resume your seat.

Mr. HUNTER said:—Mr. Speaker:—Allow me to say that in using the language I did in a moment of excitement, at a false charge, I meant no disrespect to the House.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio) said, in the heat of debate men often utter words without weighing them well. I have been a member of the House eight years, and never before uttered a word for which I was called to order, or which was regarded as improper. I intended to apply no unparliamentary or personally offensive language. I merely intended in my remarks to apply to gentlemen who, here or elsewhere, during the war and since, were in secret alliance with the opposition, who had voted against supplying a man or a dollar for the war, who discouraged enlistment and encouraged desertion, and who organized conspiracies to overthrow the Government. I intended my remarks to apply to no other persons.

Thus ended the proceedings and the day's sessions, and the House at twenty minutes before five adjourned.

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Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5 40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5 00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7 15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5 30 P. M., arrive at New York 4 40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9 10 A. M., arrive at New York 10 10 A. M.
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For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
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H.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

A Discourse Delivered Yesterday Evening in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Pastor, B. H. Nadal, D.D.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

"*Provide things honest in the sight of all men.*"—Rom. xii, 17.

What is Gambling? It is playing for money, or other stake, whether the game be one of skill or purely of chance. Is such playing honest or dishonest? There are several ways of parting with property recognized among men as honest, namely, by gift, by sale or exchange, and by bequest. A gift or bequest may be procured through fraud or deceit, and dishonesty may be practised in buying or selling. But, in themselves considered, giving and buying and selling are fair and proper transactions. Gambling is something entirely different from both giving and buying and selling. It is not giving; so far is the loser in the game from a benevolent intention towards the winner, that he regards him as his antagonist, and engages in the game for the avowed purpose of stripping the said antagonist and enriching himself. It is not a matter of purchase and sale, for the winner gives nothing, and proposes to give nothing, in exchange for the stake he carries off. A *gift* blesses both him that gives and him that takes. It yields the giver the luxury of conscious benevolence, and the receiver the scarcely inferior luxury of gratitude. A genuine, hearty gift has beauty and sweetness about it. It tells of friendship, of love, or of goodness. We show our presents with a sort of happy pride; and we think with pleasure of what we have given away. When we have given for anything an equivalent in money or property, we say we have bought it; and when we regard money or property as the product of our honest labor, we say we have earned it. In both of these words, "bought" and "earned," there is a pure and pleasant ring—they imply right and justice. But in the acquisition of money by gambling the case is quite different. The winner cannot say "I bought it," or "I earned it," or "It was given to me;" he says, "*I won it.*" And that means that he gave no equivalent for it; that he from whom he took it parted with it most unwillingly, and so far from giving it, characterized it as "lost."

But the question is whether or not gambling is honest. We do not deny that a bet may be fairly made and fairly carried out, nor that a game of cards may be fairly played, even where a regular gambler is one of the players. That is, there may be no fraud used by either party in the bet or game; but is there not a question lying back of the mere manner in which gambling may be done? The real question is, Whether gambling is not dishonest, even when fairly done? We think it is. The most that can be said for the right of the winner to keep the money won, is that the loser went into the game fully aware of the chances, and would himself have kept the stakes had he been successful. So much for only saying that the two parties in question entered beforehand to the chances of the game agreed to. The loss of the loser was, in the game; and that the agreement, however, a sense, voluntary. Mere agreement cannot make wrong right. Two men agree to fight a duel, and one is killed; will we say it is all right because the seconds examined the weapons, and regulated the whole affair according to the rules of honor? Do the rules of honor, however punctiliously guarded and observed, take from the soul of the survivor the guilt of murder, or from the soul of the dead man the guilt of suicide? Is not the guilt enhanced by the very fact of the cool, deliberate agreement of the parties to "set their lives upon a throw?" All Christian civilization answers, "Certainly." Or, take the lower case of two bullies engaging in a regular fisticuff for the dirty honor of the championship of the prize-ring. They agree to be beaten each just as much as his antagonist is able to beat him. But does the mere voluntariness of the struggle make their bruising of one another right? Has not each done the other a wrong in every injury inflicted? Could any agreement give them a right to spill each other's blood and bruise each other's faces? You answer, "No; they are a hundred fold more wicked for the brutal agreement than if they had fallen upon each other in a moment of passion, and injured one another against the convictions of their cooler judgment."

Now will not this logic apply equally well to gambling? Why not? Have we any more right to injure a man with his consent in his property than in his person? If a man cannot give a duellist a moral right to kill him; if one bully cannot give another a moral right to kick and cuff him, to break a limb or knock out an eye or a tooth, can one gambler give another a right to rob him? It is clear, therefore, that however the parties gambling may consent to the rules of the game, the gambler's gains are dishonestly gotten. They are neither earned, nor secured by other equivalent; they are not *given* to him, and the fact that by the rules of the game it was agreed that either should take the other's money if he could, only makes the wrong the greater by proving that it was deliberate.

We may be told that the equivalent rendered by the successful gambler to his victim is the *chance* to become winner. But whatever else this may be, it is certainly not an equivalent. An equivalent is that which a man *receives* for his money, and the loser receives nothing for his. By the very terms of the game, the loser agrees to part with his money without an equivalent, and the winner to take it without making a return. That is the meaning of having a chance. It is to agree to be injured ourselves, or to injure another. Indeed, each one, knowing that he may be either winner or loser, consents both to injure and to be injured. The *chance*, therefore, so far from being the loser's equivalent, is a direct violation of the law which demands an equivalent. Indeed, it is only *chance*, so far as the two players are concerned; as it respects the law which requires us not to injure our neighbor, it is no chance at all. Whichever wins, justice is violated and robbery is committed.

This has been the common opinion in all ages and nations. Gambling has usually been associated with great crimes against the peace and purity of society. It has been supposed to make way for duelling and suicide, and we know that both of these have frequently resulted from it. Gamblers have almost always been regarded as infamous, quite as much so as counterfeiters or burglars. Nearly all nations, ancient and modern, have found it necessary to pass laws for the prevention of gambling. In ancient Rome the law at one time went so far as to confiscate the gambling-house and everything in it. If any one maltreated the keeper of a gambling-house, the abused man had no recourse in law. He was regarded as a common enemy. In the Eastern empire, at one time, any money lost in gambling could be recovered by law, and if the loser would not sue, the magistrate might do it, and devote the money to the public use.

The Christian Church, from the earliest times, has always repelled gamesters from her communion. And so she does still, at least in all the communions known as evangelical. Nor is the State in our day, in this respect, much, if at all, behind the Church. Drinking-houses may be licensed, but not gambling-houses. If we are not mistaken, every State of the American Union has stringent laws against gambling.

There are few, however, bold enough in sin to defend what is usually characterized as gambling. There is a wholesome, general horror of professional gamblers and of their resorts, usually called hells, and there is now and then a feeble, if not a merely pretended effort, to discover these haunts and to bring their keepers and visitors to light. All are ready to allow that such gambling is associated with every crime, with robbery, with blasphemy, drunkenness, and with every form of impurity. But we come to-night to inquire whether there are not other forms of gambling rife among us which we vainly labor to whitewash into respectability. If wealthy and respectable people breed fine horses and cultivate their speed with more care than they train their children, and then match them against other horses on the race-course for large sums of money, are they not gambling?

Are they not doing boldly, in the face of the world, what others of less note are doing in concealment? When we have "gift concerts," at which hundreds of people are gathered together under the thin disguise of some trifling performance, for the purpose of participating in a lottery, are we not gambling just as really as if we sat down at cards and played for large heaps of currency? To such questions there can be but one honest answer, and that is, that the lottery, the gift enterprise, the horse-race, the raffle, are all forms of gambling, all games of chance, in which money or property is risked. So numerous are the gift enterprises becoming, and so do they threaten to damage public morals, that even the secular press, slow as it usually is to attack fashionable vice, is beginning to resist.

But perhaps we had better select as an illustration the most recent and notable instance of this form of gambling—we refer, of course, to the great Crosby Opera House Lottery. For lottery it was, nothing more nor less. The tickets and prizes were drawn in the usual way, and the drawing was as much a game of chance as if cards or dice had been used. The case of this famous lottery seems to be this:—A certain Mr. Crosby, heretofore unknown, but famous now for the rest of the century, had run himself hopelessly in debt in building an opera house in the city of Chicago. Some of his ingenious friends suggested the formation of an art association, which shall add some three hundred pictures to the luckless opera house, and establish a lottery, of which the house and pictures shall be the prizes. The scheme was that there should be 210,000 tickets at $5 apiece, and 302 prizes. The Opera House they valued at $600,000, and the pictures were supposed to be worth $100,000, making $700,000, nominally, to be contested for by 210,000 ticket-holders, bringing the lottery men, if all sold, $1,050,000. But 25,000 tickets remained unsold.

According to members of the press with whom I have talked, the account stands about thus, namely:—The Opera House is worth about $300,000, instead of twice that; the pictures, $100,000; the expense of advertising, etc., amounts to about $200,000, making the outlay by the projector of the lottery, $600,000. The amount of money received, if the tickets had all been sold, would have been $1,050,000; which would have left in the purse of Mr. Crosby $450,000. But 25,000 of the tickets remained unsold, and therefore were so many chances for Mr. Crosby to draw from his own lottery. The whole receipts from the lottery therefore, instead of $1,050,000 would be only $925,000, from which, deducting the six hundred thousand for Opera House, pictures, and expenses of advertising, we have a clear profit from the affair, for the projector, of $325,000. But still further, each ticket-holder had only one chance in every 666 to draw a prize, while Mr. Crosby, with 25,000 tickets left on his hands, had about one chance in every nine, and actually did draw about $ 0,000 worth of the prizes. Philadelphia bought over 27,000 tickets, expending for them well on to $140,000. She drew 16 prizes, losing, at the estimated value of the pictures drawn, about $100,000, a sum half sufficient for the endowment of a respectable college, quite enough to erect 50 neat residences for the poor; enough to furnish for the destitute 16,666 tons of coal; or to build at least ten neat missionary chapels and Sunday Schools.

We need hardly call attention to the *folly* of such unequal gaming. And it is altogether astounding that any sane person would be willing to play at such a game, a game in which only one ticket in every six hundred and sixty-six could win, in which there could only be three hundred winners in a population of 210,000 ticket-holders; a population about equal to that of Boston or Chicago. Why the chance was poorer in Mr. Crosby's lottery than it would be at Morrissey's faro bank, perhaps worse than it would be in any den in this city. In the light of cool, quiet after-thought, and the results of the drawing, it looks as though no one would have given such a wild scheme a moment's consideration. And yet the whole country was tossed into a tempest of excitement about it. The people saw it in every paper, and talked themselves out of their reason respecting it; and to such a pitch did the *furor* rise that this city, the "Quaker City," proverbial for steadiness, sent at least one reporter all the way to Chicago to report the drawing as it proceeded.

And such was the excitement among our ticket-holders that when the magic messages, reporting the names of the fortunate persons, began to arrive, the newspaper office to which they were sent was thronged to excess, and the street in front was literally crowded, so that there was no getting out or in.

But is it true that this opera-house lottery is synonymous with gambling? Is every lottery, by whatever name known or disguised, gambling? Was not the lot, it is asked, used in the olden times, and that too by the men who are presented in sacred history as examples of purity? We have heard this defense set up, even by men whose piety, if not their learning, ought to have taught them better. The lot, as used by the eleven apostles, for instance, was a solemn, prayerful appeal to God in a certain emergency. They wanted to fill the place of Judas, vacated by his treachery and death, and they selected the two best men in their judgment for the place, and then casting lots, prayed that God would in this way decide between them. Was there any money at stake here? Was any one trying by this method to restore a broken fortune? Was any earthly business, any gain of any sort, put at hazard here? The simple fact is, that the lot, as used by the apostles and as sanctioned in the Scriptures, is purely a religious institution; and it is as much a degradation and blasphemous prostitution of it to use it for profane or worldly purposes, as it is to pervert the lawful oath before the civil magistrate into profane swearing. May a man abandon himself to drunkenness, and plead as an excuse that wine is used in the sacrament? May a man curse and swear like a pirate, and plead as an apology that an oath before a magistrate is allowable? May an incendiary set fire to a house, and urge as an excuse that God sometimes strikes the dwellings of men with lightning? An appeal to God by lot in the true spirit of religion in an emergency, especially by an inspired man, is eminently proper, but to drag the institution down to questions and purposes of gain is to gamble. Even in modern times, when good men, in some juncture of the religious life, have stood in doubt as to the course to be pursued, they have resorted to a devout and prayerful use of the lot. But the idea of employing it for the purpose of getting money without an equivalent, was as far from their thoughts as the sin of Achain. Just think of an apostle turning the wheel of a modern lottery for an opera-house! If any one had proposed such a thing to Peter, he would have responded as he did to the offer of Simon Magus: "Thy money perish with thee; thou art in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity." One of the most solemn of all religious acts is an appeal to God by lot, while lotteries are acknowledged to be mere games of chance, so injurious that our legislatures have made them a crime.

We do not forget that the great lottery in question had the sanction of respectable names in all the great cities. These no doubt insured fairness in the drawing; and it is to be feared that they also communicated to the affair a gloss of gentility which served to blind many a thoughtless person to the wrong involved. But we must not forget that sin has frequently been respectable. There were respectable people connected with the legalized lotteries of fifty years ago. Lotteries have been organized for the building of churches. Washington's Monument in Baltimore was built by means of a lottery authorized by a Legislature. But no amount of respectable patronage or favor, and no amount of human legislation, can convert sin into virtue, or make of a lottery anything better than gambling.

This very respectability is an additional objection to such schemes as Crosby's lottery. When respectable men so far forget themselves as to give their influence to a system of gambling which sweeps over the breadth of the whole country, it shows that the bonds of public opinion on moral questions are in danger of being loosened. The respectable men who give their public sanction to lotteries have either lost all sense of their wrong, or they think the public conscience is weakened on the subject, and that they are in no danger of being called to account.

And this latter, we fear, is the true state of the case. The spirit of gambling seems to have taken possession of the public mind as with the power and rage of madness. It careers over the country and the world like a destructive tornado. It looks as though it would tear up the very foundations of right and wrong, and obliterate, or at least cover up with flying rubbish, the very sense of honesty between man and man. Why, if it comes to be settled that a gambling operation is a legitimate method of alienating property, then why not, in time, any other method of robbery? Look abroad! See the gambling in the so-called highest circles both here and in Europe. Think of Baden-Baden, with its gambling princes and millionaires, where dice and cards rest not, day nor night!

Remember Saratoga, formerly a happy and innocent resort for the sick and weary, now a place at which gambling holds perpetual carnival, where even women play deep and bet with all the boldness of men, shaming husbands and brothers, and converting themselves from ladies into disgusting, swaggering Amazons. Here, too, within two or three years, has come the horse-race, bringing its exciting bught of betting and bluster and bravado in the place of the genial quiet which formerly was so noteworthy a feature of the place. Of all the forms of gambling, horse-racing seems most nearly allied to coarseness and vulgarity. The race implies the jockey, and at the mention of that word the refined intellect begins to shrink.

Close upon the heels of the lottery just drawn comes another, already beginning to crowd the newspapers. It is a lottery pretending to be for the benefit of the soldiers, and thus appealing to the patriotism of the nation against its virtue. Of the same nature is the great yacht race across the Atlantic, which has just taken place. We do not affirm that greed of gain was the chief incitement with those who have been made heroes by the great yacht race. But we take it for granted that there was considerable betting on it, and we know that the victor was immediately challenged by a prince of the blood royal for a race around the Isle of Wight for a wager, and accepted the challenge.

The heartless spirit of gambling is manifest in this great ocean boat-race in its recklessness of human life. It was foolhardy and Heaven-daring in the extreme to cross the great ocean in a diminutive yacht, when mammoth steamers were advertising for passengers. It was especially so when nothing higher was in view than the honor of an empty and trivial victory. And then what might have been expected actually took place. Human life was sacrificed—not one life, but six at least. But what is that if the whims of godless devotees of pleasure and small ambition are to be gratified? "Oh, but they have raised subscriptions for the widows; they have gone beyond their bond." Their profane folly has left husbands and fathers at the bottom of the sea, but they have found out the value of human life, and paid the price. When the yachts reached England the whole island shook and resounded with cheers. The six dead men, murdered by the race, did not give the slightest check to the rejoicing on either side of the Atlantic. The laurels awaited the heroes everywhere. The royalty and nobility of England threw open their palaces and welcomed them with peans. The Emperor of France personally congratulated the victor, and this great land gratefully accepted the compliments. Our view is that we ought rather to blush and hang down our heads. We are reminded by these daring, fancy mariners of the "Seven wise men of Gotham," who went to sea in a bowl. If it was something grand to cross the ocean in a little yacht, at the risk of being washed over by the first big wave, it was surely greater courage to attempt to cross in a bowl. It is, indeed, a noble spirit that prompts the risk of life in the cause of God and humanity, but it is as puerile as it is rash to try how near we can drive to the edge of the precipice. These gay mariners have doubtless shown courage, and if they would only turn their courage into some nobler channel, instead of frothy and thoughtless applause, they might win the grateful tears and prayers of humanity. The courage of these men, baptized with the spirit of Christ, would make them fitting successors of John Howard, and carry them undismayed through the loathsome and infected prisons and almshouses of the world, the good angels of the poor and suffering. As it is they have only played a game, only run a boat race, at a great expense of money and the loss of six human lives. Instead of blessing men, they have but won an irrational hurrah and given an impulse to the spirit of gambling. Whatever the princes of the blood in England or the would-be French Cæsar may think, whatever the frothy and thoughtless may say, we hold that the great yacht race was not only a useless piece of pomp, an expensive vanity, but that it is marked and stained with the blood of men. We think of it only with pain, and if we could reach the ears of its little heroes, we would remind them that the praise they have heard is not the voice of the wise, or the good, or thoughtful, but only of the froth of society, no matter how gilt with foreign titles or with American gold.

Another evidence of the prevalence of the gambling spirit among us is seen in the lowest stratum of life in the form of prize-fights, now rapidly on the increase. As in the Crosby Opera House lottery, we see gambling putting on the double veil of art and respectability; as in the soldiers' lottery, soon to come off in New York, we see it snugly ensconced in the uniform of the "Boys in Blue," sitting under the Star-Spangled Banner, with a crutch for a flagstaff, as in the horse-race, we hear it prate about improving the breed of horses; as in the yacht-race, we see it bearing the trident of Neptune, and hear it declaim about triumph over the sea. So in the prize fight, we see it allying itself with the brute in man, and playing its game with the fist, according to the rules of the ring. And why not? If one party is to gamble according to its tastes, why not another? The Pooles, the Heenans, the Morrisseys have no taste for pictures; but they have pluck quite equal to that of yacht-racers. Like the victims of Crosby, they are found of exhibitions of *art*, "the manly art of self-defense;" like them, they have a passion for betting, which the faro bank and kindred private games do not entirely satisfy, because they do not bring them sufficiently before the public eye. They must exhibit and fill the newspapers in the line of things in which they are skilled, and their prize-fights are as natural a result of the gambling propensity as an art lottery. They have as intense a gratification in thrashing and fleecing an antagonist as Mr. Crosby has in outwitting the gullible public. They do not beat one another black and blue, in actual colors, than the more respectable lottery men do in a terribly earnest figure. And as long as gambling is fashionable, it may be expected that each of the gambling classes will come to the surface in its own peculiar style.

But we hear just now a *caveat* to proceedings, and we feel ourselves blush while we hear it. We are reminded that the churches frequently raffle at their fairs. We confess it with deepest mortification. This is only an additional evidence of the extent to which the spirit of gaming has penetrated the public life. The Church raffles are as complete specimens of gambling as the Opera House lottery, and either of them is as real gambling as the operations of the faro-bank or the card-table. We deny that good ends can sanctify bad means, and the affirmation of the contrary is a false and misleading in an American Protestant Church Fair as in the Romish Inquisition.

In our Church fairs, in addition to the countenance of respectability, as in the "opera house raffle," we give to gambling the sacred sanctions of religion. We practically assert that the sacred institution of the lot may be turned into an amusement, as if one should play at baptism or the Lord's Supper, or that it may be perverted into earnest gambling to repair churches, or to build them. In either case the Church is lending herself to every form of gambling; is virtually spreading her hands, saying grace over every faro bank, in every "hell" in the country. If Crosby's lottery, with its names of respectable patrons, intensifies the gambling spirit in the trading and fashionable world, the raffles of the churches tend to remove religious and moral scruples, the last breakwater that holds back the threatening inundation of gambling. If the Church fiddles, the world will dance, of course. Like priest like people.

The Church's raffles are felt, however unconsciously, in every bet on every horse-race, at every card table, in every art lottery, aye, in every prize fight. When the bride of Christ raffles and pockets her gains amid the smiles of gay ladies and flattering beaux, every gambling heiress in dignity. I declare most solemnly that whatever wrong there may be in the gambler's calling, the Church, in our opinion, shares it in principle, in her raffles, and the only difference between her and the regular gambler in this case is, that he perhaps does his part rudely, profanely, and in a place set apart to sin, while she does hers genteelly, piously, and in the church or lecture-room.

This abuse of holy things, this profanity, this prostitution of the sacred office of the Church, ought to be stopped, even if it be necessary to stop the fairs. Fairs may be made useful, but they are not half so important as the maintenance of the Church's purity. The Church has been poor, and can afford, it need be, to be poor again, but she cannot afford, no matter what may be the bribe, to be the pimp of worldly lust. We therefore bow penitently under the world's accusation, and confess that we deserve the scourge of the old proverb, "Physician, heal thyself."

One of the great evils likely to result from this vast flood-tide of gambling is the repeal of the laws by which most of the States had suppressed lotteries. Indeed, this Crosby scheme has already shown that our lottery laws are a dead letter on our statute books. The law of Pennsylvania, as we understand it, forbids lotteries in the State, and makes it a punishable offense to offer a ticket for sale, or to advertise a lottery in the newspapers. And yet, how many papers here have been filled with advertisements of this great "gift enterprise!" The authorities knew that a change of name did not alter the thing one iota. A Romish priest, when caught at the house of a Protestant, and obliged to stay to dinner on a day on which he was allowed to eat no meat, saw the cruel heretic cook putting a piece of bacon into the pot hanging over the fire. He instantly bethought him of his miraculous powers. And as the meat went down, he repeated to himself, "go down gammon, and come up salmon." "And when dinner was served, the meat," says the tradition, "had been transubstantiated into good fish." So here, Mr. Crosby says go in lottery and come out "gift enterprise," and "gift enterprise" it is. The authorities of the State accept the meat for fish.

Now the danger is that lottery men generally will be able to see through this transparency, and will seek to revive the old-fashioned lottery, and that the poor and ignorant and superstitious will be fleeced at every corner, just as the genteel and respectable have been lately. Then will come back the time so well remembered by some of us, when lottery landbills, promising fortunes to everybody, fell all around us thick as the famous leaves in Vallombrosa; when a screen like that of the door of a grocery marked the lottery office; and when the Goddess of Fortune, spreading her charms on a thousand signs, and poised in air, poured wealth for the million on the expectant crowd that stood gaping at her feet.

Another effect of such schemes as that of Mr. Crosby will be, we fear to bring to the surface and raise to honor such men as Mr. Morrissey. Indeed, we think we see a law by which the same wave that brought the "opera house gift enterprise" and the glory of the ocean yacht race, ought also to have brought Morrissey into Congress. If the principle of playing for stakes, and enriching ourselves in that way comes to be accepted as right, the rest is all a matter of taste, and the difference between bully gamblers and gentlemen gamolers will only be like the difference between a farmer and a lawyer, a difference of rough and smooth. And when Mr. Morrissey gets into Congress, if he should be twitted with his old calling by those who have had chances in the fashionable gift enterprises, he may well vindicate himself by their examples, and as to the difference in the mere mode of gambling, he need only reply, "there is no disputing about tastes."

Finally, we see in this irruption of gaming great danger to our Christian civilization. "Thou shalt not steal" is a law of that civilization, and the forbidden act is at once a sin and a disgrace. But under methods of swindling, such as gift enterprises undoubtedly are, should come into vogue and become the accepted morality in regard to the transfer of property, it is such a dishonesty in itself, and involves so much chicanery and deception in the carrying out, that the very foundations of morality will be rendered insecure. Fashion, lust, greed, ambition, license, will become dominant. Spiritual realities will fade away in the popular mind into shadowy superstitions; and, if it were possible, Christianity would share the fate of the polished heathenism of the age of Augustus. And it is possible for the progress of the Church to be stayed by her own wanton toying with the world. It is possible for her to become small and feeble again, almost hidden under the mountains of worldly lust and wicked fashion and custom.

If, with this serpent of gaming stinging the very sources of public morality, the great body of the people should fall into a spiritual delirium, and grow, even partially oblivious of the great, the divine law of right, how would the guiding stars of life fall from their orbits and become common as dirt under men's feet, and how would the age rush back to the impurity, the skepticism, the slavery, the cruelty of the ancient pagan world! What would hinder then the reëstablishment of slavery? If morality is baseless, nothing is sin. If a man's property may be lawfully taken away by a swindle, why might not he himself be owned?

If prize-fights take place under the eye, almost, of the police, and if, in the commercial capital of the nation, a rich prize-fighter may be elected to Congress, why may not the gladiatorial games of the arena be restored, and men hack each other to pieces in the amphitheatre, amidst the applause of ladies, as of old. It is reported, indeed, in the newspapers, that the great World's Exhibition at Paris this year is to be graced by several bull-fights. This is in keeping with the universal fever for games; it rhymes admirably with the gift enterprises, yacht race, and election of Morrissey, and seems to come quite naturally from an Emperor who won his empire by a sort of military "gift concert," and who has written the life of a great heathen ruler, in whom he chooses to find a type of himself and his Government. Let the Bonaparte beware! A revolution in France that was meant to befriend men, fell by its denial of God. Reaction towards heathenism may do the like for Napoleon and his house.

If this rush of the world towards gambling is not soon checked, there is no telling where it will end. Let all, and especially the young, according to the proverb "beware of beginnings." "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." No one suddenly becomes totally corrupt. Dallying with vice, mitigating it, apologizing for it, always precede the embrace of it, and the little vices, so called, are embraced first. No one suddenly becomes what is called a blackleg. The beginning of such a character lies far back, perhaps in the boy's winning of toys, or, if in maturer life, perhaps in Church fairs in social card parties or "art gift enterprises." First the hook with a bait, and the bait gilded and scented with the basest and coarse of respectability and fashion, and then the naked hook in due time becomes itself a charm.

Shy at first, but deceived and drawn on by degrees, we by-and-by lose our power of discerning between good and evil, and roundly laugh at the scruples of those who still refuse to yield up their honesty and simplicity. Even religion opens her arms to receive sin, and the Church places it on her altars. At the rate at which things are now moving, without providential prevention, we may expect to see cards have an honored place in every Christian family, and parents and their children playing for small change.

We may expect to see realized in spirit, at least, what is said to be common among certain Romish priests, who play cards for the prayers laid on them for penance, and the loser does the praying of the winner. This is indeed a remarkable instance of the extremes to which gaming may be carried. But it is not at all stranger in the Catholic Church that "gift enterprises" among Protestants; and from present appearances, we need not wonder to see a Church faro bank at a Church fair.

Indeed, I have already seen one substantially, in what is called the wheel of fortune; all that was wanting was the substitution of cards for numbers, a substitution which would be quite in keeping with the spirit of the times. It would only be taking the tail off the hook, or presenting the tares without the deceitful flower.

We do not pretend to judge the many Christians in and out of the ministry, who may have had tickets in the late lottery; we deal with principles and actions; God is the judge of all the earth. But against the wrong we must cry out all the more earnestly, the more numerously and respectably it is patronized. Again we say, avoid beginnings! Refuse to do even a doubtful thing. Always give virtue the benefit of your doubts. Surely there are safe ways enough open, both of pleasure and business, in which we may go. Let us be resolved that, instead of being mere drift on the tide of gambling now rolling through the land, we will do our best to stem it and throw it back.

In fine, let the authorities of this country, let the rulers of this State and city, consider calmly and afresh, to what they are pledged by *their solemn oath of office!* Let them put a stop to gaming, whether by the churches, by art associations, or in the city "hells," whether veiled or naked. Let the Church wash her hands of all participation in any and every form of gambling, under whatever pretense and for whatever purpose.

And, Christian brother, when tempted to take a near cut to riches, remember the hill to which Bunyan's pilgrim came when he had crossed "the plain of ease." It was the "hill mere," a filthy hill, with a silver mine in it, into which many fell and perished. One Demas, "who loved this present world," stood on the hill and called to Christian to turn aside. Let Christian's answer be yours. "No," said the honest pilgrim "I know you, Gehazi was your great-grandfather and Judas your father; and you have trod in their steps; it is but a devilish prank that thou usest. Thy father was hanged for a traitor, and thou deservest no better reward."

OUR YOUTH.

Sermon Delivered by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, at the Church of the Epiphany, Last Evening.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The announcement that Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, would preach at the above-named church, corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets (Rev. Dr. Newton, Rector), drew out a very large concourse of people, filling the galleries and the body of the church completely. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Germantown, conducted the introductory church worship, after which Bishop Clark delivered the following sermon, which commanded profound attention on the part of the congregation. The text was:—

"*Be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man.*"—1 Kings ii, 2.

Every age of the world demands its own peculiar style of men. Children and youth pass through very different kinds of training in different conditions of society. Sometimes it is indispensable that the discipline of the young should be almost exclusively physical. They must be able to endure great bodily hardships, brave the winds, the snow, the heat of the sun, must walk beneath the frosty starlight, and endure the rain which drenches them. They must have a keen, sure eye and sinewy arm to send the swift arrow to its mark, and strength to hurl the javelin into the leopard's skull. They must be able to live long without food, to run quickly, to leap fearlessly, to stand without quivering on the topmost crag of the highest mount.

In another stage of society men must be trained to a systematic self-denial and Scriptural sacrifices, holding all worldly positions so loosely that they may be relinquished at a moment's warning. Every fibre of the soul must be made so strong that the laceration of the body shall be unheeded, and the individual keep himself in constant martyrdom. This may be demanded by the political or religious necessities of the time. Then, again, in other periods of history, the child is merely called to tread in the footsteps of his father. The same processes of life and thought are repeated for successive generations. No special emergencies arise; no new experiences occur. The clock strikes the hour, the earth rolls around, man goes forth to labor until the evening, and every day is only a transcript of yesterday.

I purpose this evening to consider what is the peculiar style of training now demanded for our young men and what kind of character specially needs to be cultivated.

Society has entered upon another of its transitional stages. The generation which is coming on to the field of action will live in stirring times. During their time, probably, there will be wrought out a more general and vital change in the condition of society than has been accomplished in any one epoch since the night when the bright star flashed over Jerusalem. A work of preparation has been going on for the last fifty years in theoretical science, in practical arts, in commerce, in travel, in the circulation of intelligence, in political principles, in criticism, and in philosophy, the results of which remain for them to elaborate. The rays may possibly converge to a focus during the lifetime of those whom I address to-night.

It is a great thing to live in such a period as this; in some respects it is a great privilege; in other respects it involves great peril. For, as might be expected at such a crisis, there is a strange conjunction of the mind's elements, both charm good and evil. It needs a wise judgment to discriminate between the two; for the counterfeit, coined like silver, and stamped like the genuine, would seem to be more valuable than the genuine, which is abused and bent in its passage from hand to hand, receiving an appearance hardly indicating its value. The glittering is school and the homely truth lie together on every side. We see a singular mingling of influences—Muddy rivulets empty themselves into the clear river of truth, and of affinity with its waters; phosphorescent meteors glisten among the eternal stars; mock suns gleam fitfully out, lighting all the horizon with a wild, fictitious, glaring light; spurious revelations throw discredit upon the real doctrine of inspiration; men call themselves after the name of Christ, falsifying His spirit and doctrine, while others, professing to be the real Christ, deny His name.

These are strange times, full of peril, full of hope. In one quarter there is a blue sky and glorious sun light, in another quarter there is a black-draped cloud, crossed and cut with red and jagged fires, and hoarse with thunders. It is such a time as this in which you should be able to combine strong individual forces with a clear individual discernment. You should never rush heedlessly into the strife, neither should you turn aside from the contest of the cause. You should learn to judge between good and evil, and then be ready to strike manfully for the right. It is indispensable that you should put yourself into a wholesome and thorough discipline in youth. You need, in the first place, to cultivate your intellectual faculties with the greatest care. It is getting to be of comparatively little importance, in all our departments of business, how a young man commences life, if he will only cultivate his faculties.

The secret of success lies in improving to the best advantage such opportunities as he around us. It is not by changing their positions that men acquire influence. The good workman on the bench, who determines first that the article which he manufactures shall be as perfect as he can make it, and then, after the toil of the day is over, goes to work with another set of tools, beginning to inform himself, cultivating his mind, his moral faculties, in the end will become more influential than the soporific person in the pulpit, or the flaunting advocate at the bar.

The time has been when this general mental culture would have been impossible and useless, but by the grace of God it is so no longer. Go into the City Councils, the legislatures, the scientific conventions, read over the laws, the sayings of popular poets and journalists, all who give tone to popular opinion and control society. Are they generally such as were born in wealth, born in institutions of honor, and bred in universities? Some inherit distinction, but the great majority of society is composed of men who have struggled against obstructions, and forced their way upward by their own strength. But it is not merely the cultivation of mental powers with a view to high position which is necessary. The young man who cultivates his mental and moral powers thereby elevates himself to a higher circle in society.

The world is bound to find out what there is in such a man; what he is capable of doing. Consequently, the young man should develop himself not for the sake of securing honor or titles, being elected to office, or filling high positions, but from simple regard to what is due to his own nature.

He who utters his own thoughts is the one who now awakens the echo. The opinions of most men are at the best only echoes. What we need in this generation is that each voice should have its own signification. One of the great evils of American society is popular opinion, manufactured out of the very strange materials, which cannot be resisted without the risk of a social martyrdom.

We want men who feel that they are strong enough and intelligent enough to sit in judgment upon popular opinion, and if an idol be erected in the land, even though it should be seventy cubits in height, and gilded from top to toe and bedecked with the most sacred name, they should have the courage to declare it an idol, and have the manliness to stand by the declaration amidst the sound of the dulcimer and many-toned instruments calling upon the people to bow down and worship it. We want men who will tell the proud Nebuchadnezzar that he is only fit to eat grass with the oxen; we want men who can dare to walk quietly into the lion's den of popular wrath, rather than be disloyal to God and the truth.

Young men are wanted to face the fiery furnace seven times heated, confident that the son of God walks with them also in the flames to shield them from harm. Young men are wanted who would bear to be poor rather than violate their conscientious convictions, who would rather be called liars than endure the defamation of their confessions of truth; who would be defamed for a time rather than lose their hold upon the generations that are coming. And such men must commence their training early; bear the yoke through their entire youth, kept under any earnest and truthful discipline, and learn to say with the divine Galilean to the wondering spectators: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" And for an another reason it is incumbent upon you, young men, to cultivate your intellectual powers most sedulously.

I have alluded to the peculiar mingling of good and evil elements which distinguish the present age. You may sometimes be puzzled to know on which side of the great questions, which agitate the times and the people you ought to throw your influence. During your day these profound questions, which have heretofore been confined to a few extraordinary minds, will become public, and be brought, more or less, within the range of general observation. The great problems which lie at the very foundation of all belief, which bear most vitally upon the whole construction of society, and which affect our masses, as well as individual members, will be discussed, analyzed, criticized on the public platforms, in the public journals, and on the corners of the streets.

The indications of the last few years in this respect are very significant. Subjects are beginning to be opened by the lecturer and reviewer to which the world, in its early days, would not agree to listen. And on these points it will be necessary for you to form an opinion. You will hear those opinions which your fathers believed in so implicitly, and with all faith, talked of with a power of argument, and a multiplicity of historical facts brought to bear upon them, which will lend a bewitching charm of eloquence that will soon stagger you, unless you are prepared for the time. Error will approach you, talking like a child and looking like a seraph, while truth may present herself clothed in coarsest camel's hair. Truth may thus seem like fiction, and fiction wear the semblance of truth.

If, then, my friends, you wish to save yourselves, more especially if you wish to exert a good influence upon others, it is incumbent upon you to subject yourself in youth to a thorough discipline, and you must not only cultivate those powers by which you must discriminate between sophistry and sound logic, but also you should cherish those higher intuitions which are so specially necessary to life. You must be able to distinguish between that which is fictitious and accidental, and that which is vital and essential. You must reach that position where you will not be injured, or in danger of giving up the truth because it is purely divine, or imbibing error because it has divine vigor. And you need not say, "I am in no peril; I shall just receive what has been handed down to me by my fathers; I shall let others do my bidding; passively acquiescing in their judgment, I shall not be doing evil." I say keep away from that contagion.

If you plant yourself on such ground as this, you will find that you are standing on a very slippery place. It is much wiser and more manly to know what to believe, and why you believe it. God has given your faculties for use. The ship which never sails never founders, but it might as well have foundered as to ride all its days in the dock. I call upon you, therefore, to get ready for the eventful times in which you are to live; trim your lamps, and be you sure in discovering the path in which you ought to walk. We live, indeed, in words, in thoughts, in breaths, in feelings, and in the figures on the dial of the clock of time, measured by our heart throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best. Your preparation for life will have to be very incomplete if you bring in discipline only to the intellectual part of nature.

Sometimes wise mankind rank among the meanest. The more we know the better for the mind will be guided by lofty principles—the less we know, the power of selfishness and sin will have dominion over us. But it is not within the scope of this discourse to dwell upon the future which will environ you. I say that I hope that the most, that all of the young men before me have no desires to visit gambling dens, drinking saloons, and the drama, and that you will not sell your souls for the sake of occasionally drinking until the midnight hour.

You do not mean to become moral suicides, and dig your own graves, and be buried with the burial of an ass. You do not mean to stagger through life with a blotched appearance, stammering speech, and palsied hands, laughed at by the thoughtless, pitied by the wise, and shunned by the good. You do not mean to live in such a manner, that when you die, men will draw a full breath, and say:—"Thank God, he is gone." You do not mean to sink so low that the mother who bore you will say, in her anguish, "Would that he had died in his cradle on that dreary night when the dark angel seemed to be waiting at the chamber door." You do not mean to barter away your eternal birthright for a mess of poisonous pottage. That class of youth who have made such a miserable league with the devil, must be sought somewhere else, in some other place to-night than in this house of God.

Have you filled your vocation? I say unto you, prepare for the solemn responsibility of the age in which you live. You must not be contented simply to be free from the thraldom of low sensual bias; it is very important that you, in a time like the present, should cultivate the positive elements for a high, generous, and honorable character.

There are vices of which no mention is ever made in the criminal reports. Church discipline rarely interferes with an election, or puts any bar in the way of making money. But, after all, there is a corroding, as it were the bite of a viper, so fatal is it, in these things, which are now open, and more openly admitted. Every age br